INSURANCE

Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M MEHTA IN 1913

INSURANCE

The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.

LIBRARY ROOD OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XVIII NO. 44— BOMBAY THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1930 PRICE ONE ANNA

ARREST OF MAHATMA-RELEASE OF HIS IDEA.

HELP SWADESHI PROPAGANDA

Jawaharlal's Appeal To Indian Women.

Addressing a largely attended meeting of the women of Bombay at the Jinnah Hall on Wednesday afternoon Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru declared that women workers in the field of politics would be a great asset to the nation. The meeting was organised by the Rastriya Stree Sabha, among those present being Mrs. Jawaharlal Nehru, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Mrs. Deshmukh and Mrs. Ratanben Mehta. Mrs. G. M. Captain presided.

In the course of his speech the Congress President referred to the All-India Women's Conference as an indication of the awakening among the women of India. They were not only asserting their right in the field of social work but were also slowly claiming their share of the political work. There was no doubt that their participation in politics would considerably strengthen the national movement.

HELP SWADESHI PROPAGANDA.

He would not ask all of them to enlist themselves as volunteers and court incarceration in the coming political struggle but the least he would expect them was to explain the message of the Congress to every woman and to help the Swadeshi propaganda. "If you cannot assist the national struggle, my appeal to you is not to help your enemies by buying foreign articles," he concluded.

Dr. Hardikar cited the example of "Joan of Arc" who saved France and said that history was full of incidents where women had acted as vehicles of national emancipation. He appealed to the women to come forward and take their due share in the political struggle of India.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale translated the speech of the Congress President to the audience.

In response to the appeal of Pandit Jawaharlal many ladies present at the meeting enlisted themselves as Congress members.

India Better Prepared Than 10 Years Ago.

MAHARASHTRA MUST NOT LAG BEHIND.

JAWAHARLAL AT VILE PARLE.

Over two thousand people from the various suburbs of Bombay assembled at Virle Parle on Wednesday morning to hear Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Men and women, young and old filled the spacious Gandhi Chowk long before the arrival of the Pandit a few minutes after 8-30 with Dr. Hardikar. The Congress President was received amidst deafening cheers and cries of "Vande Mataram" and "Pandit Jawaharlal Ki Jai."

Mr. Ramnikrai Mehta welcomed him in a few chosen words.

Amidst tremendous ovation Pandit Jawaharlal rose to speak. He said, for the last two days he had been addressing meetings from morning to evening and there was nothing more to be said. Gujrat was going ahead in the coming battle. All people would be watching her onward march. The Maharastrians were always in the forefront in their country's battle for freedom, and he hoped they would not lag behind. He knew that Lahore Congress Resolution was not approved by the Maharashtra Congress Committee. The Congress resolution was passed at Lahore after careful and mature consideration and the Round Table Conference was rejected by a vast majority. Were they now going to debate when the battle was looming forth? Within a few days the battle of Satyagraha would spread like a fire. They could not pause to argue with those who wanted to keep aloof. Those who wanted freedom for their country must join in the fight.

FINAL BATTLE.

Ten years before they had fought one battle and though they did not get Swaraj it increased their prestige. They had to fight a still greater battle now. This was a final battle. The British were not going to allow the country to get its freedom easily. To India's money they owed their power and prosperity. They would resort to repression. The battle, therefore, would be a grim one and there was no time for debate and compromise. The moment Mahatmaji started the battle the whole country would take it up. If the leaders were arrested others must swell their ranks and continue the fight. The pepole were better prepared now than they were 10 years ago. The Congress was now stronger and more powerful. If all of them joined the battle would be finished early. They had to remember that the Congress was fighting for the country's honour and bread for the poor.

Dr. Hardikar said, that the battle of freedom had long begun but it was given a new turn. Mahatmaji had been appointed at the helm of the battle. Those who wanted to fight in this battle must work with discipline and non-violence. This battle was not going to stop but would be carried to a successful end. Whether Mahatmaji was in or out of jail the battle would not stop. It would not stop even if Mahatmaji wanted to do so. The people were roused a thousand times more than in 1920. The days for speeches had gone; days for action had come and every-one must be prepared to die while working for freedom.

EDITOR OF "MILAP" CONVICTED.

—:o:—

Fined Rs. 200.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Feb. 19.

In the contempt of court proceedings against the Editor of "Milap" for certain pictorial representations and cartoons in his paper regarding the Special Magistrate trying the Lahore Conspiracy Case, a full Bench of the High Court consisting of Justices Fforde, Zafarali and Hilton today found the Editor guilty and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 200/-.—Free Press.

ENGLAND'S NATIONAL COTTON WEEK.

—:o:—

Display Of Lancashire Goods.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

During the "National Cotton Week" beginning from May 5, all drapery stores all over the country will comprehensively display Lancashire cotton-goods in conformity with the plan launched by the drapers' chamber to combat trade in imported cotton-goods involving closer contact between manufacturers and retailers.—Reuter.

THREE STAGES OF THE NON-VIOLENT WAR.

Mr. Rajagopalachari Unfolds Mahatma's Plan Of Action.

SALT A CONVENIENT INSTRUMENT.

Non-Violence Only Road To Success.

The three distinct stages of the campaign of civil resistance which Mahatma Gandhi will soon launch, was unfolded by Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari, the trusted lieutenant of Mahatma, to a huge meeting of the citizens of Bombay held at the Congress House compound on Wednesday evening.

Addressing a stirring and earnest appeal to the people of Bombay, Pandit Jawharlal Nehru said that the patriotism of the youth of the country was on its trial. The War cry was sounded—the battle was not far ahead. They should make up their minds whether they would serve their country or remain as bond-slaves of a foreign bureaucracy. If they chose the first their duty was clear; they should join the fight which would be launched by Mahatma Gandhi, which was a fight to the finish.

The meeting had also the opportunity of hearing Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande who in an eloquent Marathi speech declared that non-violence was their only road to success, and Dr. Pattabhisitaramaiah who gave a stinging reply to the Mahatma's critics.

The speeches were listened to with rapt attention by the large gathering and the proceedings were punctuated by applause and cries of "Mahatma Gandhi-Ki-Jai."

SALT HAS COME TO STAY.

Dr. Pattabhisitarmaiah, who was the first speaker said that the last time he had visited Bombay he had given an inkling as to the nature of the coming struggle. It was talked about that some form of civil resistance should be offered to the Government in the exercise of its power of a most autocratic character. He had then referred to the administration of salt, and apparently salt had come to stay and captured the imagination of this country.

"ATROCIOUS."

A few months ago if any body had said that Mahatma Gandhi was to give a battle to this mighty Government with its dreadnaughts and machine guns, they would have called him a mad man but to-day the Anglo-Indian papers were at their wits end to prove by arguments that they were proceeding on wrong lines. Salt had offered itself as a convenient instrument and was doing its own service to the country. It seemed to say: "Here I am. I am considered to be a necessity of life and yet I am taxed Rs. 2,-8-0 and Rs. 1-4-0. If you go to Back Bay and fetch me you are liable to pay a fine of Rs. 500. That was a thing which would appeal to any man. It was an atrocious piece of administration which ought not to be allowed to go unchallenged.

FAITH IN THE MAHATMA.

The Congress had, therefore, decided upon a fight on the issue of the salt tax and entrusted the fight to the unerring judgment of Mahatma Gandhi (Applause). The Congress had implicit faith in him. The Anglo-Indian papers might say "what is this man who had eight years ago admitted that he had commited a 'Himalayan Blunder' and who till a few months ago had said that he saw no light dawning doing?" The speaker's reply to them was that political movement had always developed with the tempestuousness of a tornado. Political cataclysyms often came like storms or cyclones without intimation.

ULTIMATUM AND . . . ?

The speaker said that to-day a storm was brewing in the Indian skies which might develop into enormous proportions and nobody knew what would happen by the 20th of March. Mahatma was shortly sending an intimation to Government and once he did so none could stay his hand. The speaker proceeding explained the circumstances that led to the launching of independence by the Lahore Congress and the decision of the Working Committee to start civil disobedience.

ONLY POTENT WEAPON.

The civil resistance campaign, he said, was essentially non-violent in character which required considerable patience and discipline. Non-violence had been found by the Mahatma as the only potent weapon in the hands of an unarmed nation. He had adopted it not merely on grounds of expediency but on its ethical and higher values. After making a spirited defence of the policy of non-violence the speaker appealed to the people to give it a final trial.

JOIN THE FIGHT.

Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande in an eloquent speech appealed to Maharastrians to join the fight that the Mahatma was launching. In 1923 the suggestion for a campaign against salt was first suggested by the Marathi paper, "Kesari." He appealed to the Maharastrians to come into the front ranks of those who will place their services at the altar of the Motherland.

MR. RAJAGOPALACHARI'S SPEECH.

Sjt. Rajagopalachari said that Mahatmaji had received full authority from the Congress Working Committee on behalf of the Congress to carry out civil disobedience under his exclusive control with people of the same opinion as his.

Mahatmaji had excluded from the control of this movement not only those who did not believe in non-violence but those who accepted non-violence only as a policy. It must have been very disappointing to many but this distinction was made for one reason which the speaker would explain by giving an amusing analogy. "Suppose there was a snake,' he said. There were two ways of dealing with it. One was by hitting it and another was to get a snake-charmer to catch it. It was no use asking a man who did not believe in snake-charming to try that way because his hand might tremble while very near the snake and the snake might bite him. Non-violence, he said, was a kind of snake which could only be charmed by those who had absolute faith in it. That was why Mahatma had made the distinction.

DOCK-WORKERS AND FOREIGN SALT.

Referring to the fight proper, he said that the question of salt had agitated the minds of persons like the late Mr. Gokhale several years ago. The same agitation was going to be started in a more virulent form now. As to what the exact form the salt Satyagraha would take, he said, had been speculated upon by many. One of the stories spread was that dock workers would be asked to not to handle foreign salt. This story had no foundation whatever.

THREE STAGES OF THE FIGHT.

There were going to be three stages to the Mahatma's fight. The first stage in their fight was when their General would be arrested. As soon as Mahatma Gandhi was captured their war had begun. The arrest of Mahatma Gandhi was the release of his idea. Till he was arrested Mahatmaji was to be in full control of the army and direct the operations. The second stage could be said to have commenced after his arrest. It should not be a signal for bomb-throwers but the non-violent fight should be continued and kept up. The third stage was when all the leaders were arrested. It was then the duty of every one to withdraw from colleges and law courts and fight the battle till the last. That was the supreme moment for which they should all be prepared.

MAKE THE FINAL CHOICE.

The proceedings were concluded by a stirring appeal made by Pandit Jawaharlal to make the choice either to join the "fight to the finish" or to remain slaves.

LIFE AND DEATH STRUGGLE.

—:o:—

Leaders' Exhortation To The People.

"It is now the question of only twelve days before the country plunged into the non-violent war. This is a fight to the finish, a struggle for bread and therefore death. Are you going to be amused or indifferent spectators when the Nation under the command of Mahatma Gandhi is already on the threshold of the final battle for Independence? Or will you join the ranks and follow him to the prison and worse"? This in substance was the keynote of the stirring speeches that Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Sjt. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande and Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari delivered at a very largely attended public meeting at Matunga on Wednesday night. The meeting was held under the auspices of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee. Maulana Mohiuddin Kasuri presided and besides the speakers already Mentioned Maulvi Mahomed Ali also addressed the meeting on the implications of the struggle that has been launched.

CONGRESS AND LABOUR.

—:o:—

Pandit Jawaharlal's Advice To "Reds."

"Labour and Congress" was the theme on which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, delivered an interesting and instructive lecture before a huge gathering of between ten and fifteen thousand persons on Tuesday night. The meeting was held under the auspices of the "F" Ward (Parel) District Congress Committee. Maulvi Mahomed Ali presided and besides the Congress President, Maulana Mohiuddin Kasuri and Dr. Hardikar of the Hindustani Seva Dal addressed the meeting.

Pandit Jawaharlal in the course of his speech referred to the growth of Trade Union movement and the part it played in the social and economic life of the industrial workers. Though the movement was primarily an economic one for the redress of economic grievances, it could not divorce politics. He cited the example of England where a Labour Government was ruling the country to illustrate that statement.

ATTACK ON CONGRESS.

Proceeding, he referred to the attacks that some of the Labour "leaders" levelled against the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi personally. He declared amidst defeaning cries of "Mahatma Gandhi Ki-Jai" that if there was anyone who cared for the exploited and starved millions of the country more than any other it was the Mahatma. Those who indulged in the futile and meaningless sneers which had become the stock-in-trade of a particular set of people, either could not understand him or they were misleading the working-class deliberately. He traced the history of the Congress movement from its inception and how with the advent of the Mahatma the portals of the Congress were thrown open to the masses. The door was open and it was quite possible for the workers and peasants who constituted the bulk of the population to capture the Congress and guide it along lines which they wanted to follow. No useful purpose would be served by a few crying against the only national organisation which was waging the war of Indian Independence on a nation-wide scale. He would advice the critics not to exaggerate the points of divergence, but to develop those of mutual agreement. The British government thrived on divide and rule and such lapse on the part of the Labour "leaders" who seemed to concentrate their attack on an imaginary adversary was certainly not in the interest of Labour or the country. He hoped better counsels would prevail in quarters where it was most needed and in the great fight in which they were entering, the forces of misguided enthusiasts would be harnessed and march shoulder to shoulder for the winning of independence.

After Maulana Mohiuddin Kasuri and Dr. Hardikar had addressed the meeting, it terminated.

DISTURBED HOWLED OUT.

When all the leaders and other responsible officials of the Congress Committee had left a futile attempt was made by Mr. S. V. Deshpande and Mr. Bukhari to repeat the Chowpatty incident in a lesser degree; but they met their deserts before they could face the audince. They wre howled out of the meeting place by the workers themselves.

YOUTH—BACKBONE OF THE COUNTRY.

Service Its Only Salvation.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU AMONG THE MEDICOS.

In the presence of over 400 students and the professors of the Grant Medical College an address was presented to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on Wednesday afternoon. The function was held in the Anotomy Theatre of the College and the address was presented on behalf of the students. Mr. S. A. Razvi, Editor of the College Magazine and fifth year student of the College presided.

The address which was encased in a beautiful silver casket stated:—

"We the students of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, beg to present this humble token of our deep appreciation of your noble character and virtue of head and heart. Your career as a student both in India and abroad is a source of inspiration to us.

"By your outstanding acquirements in the field of learning you have shown what youthful application and studiousness can achieve. By application of that great learning and culture in the uplift of the poor of our country you have shown the right use of those noble attainments."

"Your organisation and direction of the youthful power of our Motherland have aroused and inspired us."

"Thus we honour and revere you as our friend, philosopher and guide. Sir, we find the embodiment of youth and with the prayer to the almighty that this sense of honour and reverence may also lead and enable us to use our humble attainments to the same useful and noble way, we again request you to accept our humble token of appreciation."

Panditji was garlanded amidst applause.

Replying to the address Panditji said that youth was the backbone of the country. The students were right in voicing the sentiment that in the application of the youth to and service of the country alone lay their salvation. He hoped every youth would justify his existence by doing his share of service to the country.

STOP PRESS.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

The absence of the French delegation has resulted in the virtual suspension of serious business at the Naval Conference until the French Cabinet is formed once more. At present only informal talks are proceeding and records of such talks are being supplied to the French Government.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Athens.—Nine persons have been killed and a number of others injured as the result of an explosion in a depot containing 2,00,000 handgrenades in the suburbs of Liossa.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Jerusalem.—The authorities continue to round up and arrest Arabs in connection with the disturbances in Safed last August. One Arab long defied the authorities. Although surrounded he continued to fire on the military for many hours expending over hundred rounds of ammunition. The troops replied with over five hundred shots and finally captured the man who was wounded in the hand and stomach.—Reuter.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 7.

STOCKS & SHARES

QUIET BUT STEADY MARKET.

BIG OPERATORS WAITING TO UNLOAD.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

The improvement shown by the mill shares during the early part was due to good demand for the next settlement business in which commenced to-day. There seems more confidence about protection to the mill industry and sellers have adopted a waiting attitude. As a matter of fact it seems that in case of any protection is announced in the coming Budget, big operators will take a chance to unload on the public. Thus it is better to keep square accounts prior to the Budget and await further developments. In the afternoon there was scattered selling and prices sagged somewhat.

Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 665 and after improving to Rs. 671-4 declined to Rs. 667-8. Fazul opened at Rs. 492-8 and after touching to Rs 500 declined to Rs. 490 and closed at Rs. 492-8. Pearls opened at Rs. 222-8 and declined to Rs. 220. There was some demand which rallied prices to Rs. 225. Tata Steel Defds. opened at Rs. 310 and fluctuated within a narrow range. Tata Hydros opened at Rs. 1081-4 and improved to Rs. 1086-4. Burmas closed at Rs. 666-4. Alcock at Rs 245, Indian Cement at Rs. 219, and Trams at Rs. 128-5. Imperial Bank shares were done at Rs. 1278-12. India Bank shares were placed at Rs. 92. Sholapur Mill shares changed hands at Rs. 1520.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Feb 19.

Bombay Dyeing 665, 70, 66, 70, 67.
Century 234, 36, 33, 35, 33.
Colaba 112.
Crescent 162.
Fazul 493, 93, 90, 91, 92.
Indore 328.
Madhowji N 14-6.
Nagpur 407, 9, 8.
New Great 111, 16.
Pearl 222, 25, 22, 25.
Simplex N 29-6.
Swadeshi 321, 22, 18.
Burma 663, 66.
Hydro 1073, 80, 83, 86, 85, 86.
Tram 129, 28-2.
Deff. 310, 8, 9, 8.
Ord. 47-6, 10, 47.
Bund 16-4, 3.
Indian 228, 31, 30.
Katni Ord. 174.
Alcock 243, 45.
Eastern £5 xd., 79.
Imperial Bank 500, 1280
Imperial Contributory 125 101 317|8.
Union 5/11 3-1
P. & O. Bank £10. 101. 122

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES

Bundi Portland 10-0-0 80f 5d xd. 16|6.
Gwalior Cement 16, 80.
Central India Mining 3|2.
Indian Cement 220.
Punjab Cement 10, 0|8|0 10|14.
Shahabad Cement 10y 147|8.
Shivrajpur 20 2y xd. 12-4.
United Cement 100 5y. 51-8.
Katni Ord. 175.
Katni Def. 660

RAILWAYS

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 61/11/ 770.
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f. xd. 113-116
Central Provinces 86.
Dhond Baramati 100 2|11|6 95.
Gujarat 100, 2/4/8, 77
Hoshiarpur Doab 4|12|6 78.
Larkhana 100 1f 89
Mandra Bhon 90, 1|15|21 65.
Mymensingh 100, 2|11|61, 85.
Pachora Jamner 100 2|4 81 82.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 88.
Sara Shajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82
Sind Light 100 5-7 80.
Tapti Valleys xd. 652|8.
Upper Sind 100 nil 76.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS

Ahmedabad Electric 100. 7 8y. 122|8.
Surat Electric C 100 5/7y xd.. 123|12.
Andhra Valley Ord. (1000) 20, 625.
Bombay Tram Ord. 128/12
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 40 1086|4.
Tata Power 1050, nil, 450
Karachi Electricity 100 0/41. 140
Poona Electricity 100 1y. 135.

PRESS COMPANIES

Fort 475 10y 120.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1120 xd. plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125 17.81 212/3
Manmad Manufacturing (250) 260.
New Berar 500 70y 840.
New Mofussil 400 407 491-4.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 400 xd.
Volkart U P 500 30y 480.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bl. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 1/4y 30.
Empire of India Life 100, 30/ 720
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 15, 7|12.
New India Assurance (10) 17
Oriental Government Security Life 100, 1,850.
Vulcan 100 03/0y xd. 5/2
Industrial & Prudential 6 9-8

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Feb. 19.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 300
Apollo 50, nil 2.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (100) 15y. 166.
Bharat 100 nil, 67-8.
Bombay Cotton (50) nil 120
Bombay Dyeing (250) 50 667|8
Bombay Industrial (20). 1-12
Bradbury (200) nil 140.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil 10.
Central India 100, 408|12
Century 100, 233|12.
Fazulbhoy 250, 492|8.
Crescent 100, 62-8.
Currimbhoy 75.
Dawn 250, 425
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0-5-0.
Ebrahim Pabaney 250, 80.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 60
Elphinstone 100 5.
Finlay 100, 10y, 80
Framjee Petit 1000 nil 150
Gokak 100. 146-4
Gold Mohur 100 nil 95
Hindustan 100, 65 100, 1,495.
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100, 80.
Indian Manufacturing 1.000 75 950.
Indore Malwa 100, 328/12 xd.
Jamshed 250 nil 18.
Jam Ranji Sindhji 1,000. 100y. 1700
Kohinoor 100 130.
Khandesh 1,000 50y 2200
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 70.
Laxmi Cotton (1000) 30 nil 1250
Maneckji Petit 1,000 nil 950.
Madras United 250 7/8l 400
Morarji Goculdas 1000 nil 300
Mathradas 50, nil, 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil. 40
Minerva 100, nil 75.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 75
Mysore (50 p.c. 4 125
New City Bombay 40.
New Great Eastern 200 10y. 116-4.
Osmanshahi 85 3y 52.
Pearl 250, 225.
Phoenix 100, 285.
Premier 10, nil, 1.
Sassoon Cotton 100, nil 4-14.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd. 52-8.
Simplex 150 29|6.
Sholapur 1000, 1,520.
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 4.
Swadeshi 10, 318/12
Tata Mill 25, nil. 27.
Vishnu Cotton 1000, 2125
Western India Spinning 1,000, 790

BANKS.

Bank of India 50 2/8 92/8
Baroda 50 3 77.
Central 25, 15|14.

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown 6, 245.
Attock Oil 1 nil, 20
Belapur Co. 50, nil 6.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 172|8.
Burma Uganda 12 nil, 22.
Burma F. Corporation 666|4
Burma Corp. 10 Rs. 10.
Jost Engineering 50 181-4
Kemp 200 15 185
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 36/4
Scindia Steam 7-10.
Tata Construction xd. 30.
Tata Iron Ord. 47.
Tata Iron Def. 308|12.
Bombay Telephone 50 1y. 51
Assur Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T & n.c. 100 102-8.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T.) 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 101
Tata Hydro Def. 106.
Tata Steel B 7 p.c. 97
Tata Power 7-1/2 99
Andhra Valley B. 108
Apollo Mills B 7/8 F. T. 80
PREFERENCE
Tata 1st Pref. 130/
Tata 2nd Pref. 67|12.
Andhra Pref. 965
Tata Power Pref 1025.
Tata Hydro Pref. 1025.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Feb. 18

Demand Bills 485 50

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 18.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch, Standard, No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta:
Feb.-March per cwt. Sellers 10/3.
C. & F. Bombay:—
Feb.-March per cwt. Sellers 10/4.
C. & F. Karachi:—
Feb.-March per cwt. Sellers 10/4.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 18.

Cottonseed, Bombay, (Hull) Ton:—Sellers Feb.-March £7-0-0.
Castorseed, Bombay, (Hull) Ton:—Sellers Feb.-March £15-10-0.
Rapeseed, Toria, (Hull-Continent) Ton:—

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Feb. 19.

The local market opened at Rs. 267/ for Broach A./M. delivery and dyeclined to Rs. 266/- on jobbers selling and scattered liquidation. At this level there was some short covering which hardened prices to Rs. 267/4. Liverpool opening cables were quiet. The feeling against any sustained improvemen is increasing and there is no demand to absorb offerings. The undertone of the market is weak. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A./M. 267/8
Broach J./A. 278
Oomra March 222/4
Oomra May 229
Oomra July 236/12
Bengal March 189/12
Bengal May 196
Bengal July 203/12
Broach A./M. Higher 267/8
Broach A./M. Lower 266/4

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

The Bombay Cotton Market will remain open from noon to 3 p.m. on Friday the 21st inst. on account of Ramzan holiday.

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

Bengal March	188
Bengal May	194
Bengal July	202
Broach A.-M.	267
Broach J.-A. ...	277
Umra March	222
Umra May	229
Umra July	226

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

Bengal ..	199	194	189	183
Sind ..	204	199	194	188
Punjab ..	197	192	187	181
Rajputana ..	199	194	189	183
Broach		266	262	258
Umra No. 3	230	225	222	217 ..
C.P. No. 1	247	242	239	234 ..
C.P. No. 2	239	234	231	226 .
Muthia		212	207	202

READY COTTON SALES.

Bomay, Feb. 19.

200	R.P. Vakharia	Akola	223|224
200	Do.	Khirakya	240
100	Brual & Co.	Vramgaon	257-1|2
100	Do.	Bavla	256
100	Do.	Sindhurni	219
100	P. Chrystal & Co.	Sadli	262
100	Do.	Varangaon	216
100	Do.	Itola	262
100	Japan T & Co.	Paras	225
100	Do.	Darwaha	226
200	G.G. Kesha & Co.	Vinchhia	216
100	Do.	Ranpur	214|8
100	Do.	Khamgaon old	202
300	Rathi & Co.	Wun	237|239
100	Do.	Wardha	238
100	Volkart Bros	Hingoli	217-1|2

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

Bengal	195/212
Mathia	210/215
Khandeish	218/223
Akola/Khamgaon	225/230
Nagpur/Wardha	233/253
Barsi/Kurduwadi	2220/228
Jalna/Aurangabad	217/220
Nagar/Vamboli	215/220
Purna/Parbani	230/255
Khandwa/Sanavad	223/228
Indore/Ujjain	230/255
Miraj/Sangli	270/288
Coompta	268/278
Tirupur/Cambodia	325/340

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

In full-pressed Bales	Yester-day	Since 1st September. This year.
Khadesh	591	238864
Central India	3559	262153
Barsi and Nagar	122	179286
Hyderabad-Gaorani		59130
Berar	673	469195
Central Provinces	1741	241256
Total Oomras	6686	144998
Dholera	696	69971
N.-W. Provinces		128168
Rajputana	568	28387
Sind-Punjab	439	122612
Broach	3675	110110
Coompta & Dharwar		44329
Westerns-Northerns	203	14877
Cocoanada		100
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		6915
Persian		326
American		6360
Egyptian and African		32222
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	200	594
Total	12467	2015056

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 13th Feb.

In full-pressed Bales	Yester-day	This year.
Europe	5405	398112
Japan & China	18080	635278
Coast Ports		9111
Upcountry by Rail		53870
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		66897
Total	23485	1163269

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex. Godown.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 494/- per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560/- per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 110/- per ton.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

New York Futures Irregular.

SOUTH SELLING FOLLOWED BY COVERING.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

The New York Cotton Futures Market ruled weak during the early part on lower Liverpool advices and Southern selling. The market opened at a decline of 14 points and a further decline of 7 points was recorded by noon. In the afternoon the market ruled steady and prices recovered under short covering and closed irregular at a rise of 2 points to a decline of 2 points. Spot cotton prices were unchanged at 15.65c.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures Market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 1 to 2 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 15.29c.

U. S. Port Receipts were 16,000 bales and exports amounted to 19,000 bales.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market opened at a decline of 9 points and ruled easy on increased selling. The market closed at a decline of 14 to 15 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 14 points at 8.54 and sales were 4,000 bales.

Egyptian cotton futures were quiet and closed at a decline of 10 points. Empire cotton futures declined 13 points with March 8-11 and May 8.17.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. March Highest 15.54 (2-56 p.m.) lowest 15.31 (11-59 a.m.).

Homelryk:—"Buyers holding all of Manchester but offers scarce America."

Reuter:—"Market was early weak on unfavourable Liverpool cables and Southern selling but later recovered partially by bear covering."

Private:—We have no faith in advance except on adverse crop reports. Present Cotton prices are still higher and must go lower with other commodities. Do not wish to hold a bale. Advise sales on all rallies.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb. 18.

March	15.52	—
May	15.78	—.01
July	15.98	+.02
October	16.16	—
December	16.33	—.02
Middling Spot	15.65	—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 18.

March	15.30	+.01
May	15.57	+.02
Middling Spot	15.29	—

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 18.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

March	15.34
May	15.61
July	15.80

New York, 11-45 a.m.:—

March	15.34
May	15.60
July	15.77

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 18.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 16,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 9,000 bales.
Day's Exports to the Continent 10,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 18.

	Opening.	Closing.
February		8.20 —.14
March	8.27	8.21 —.14
April		8.23 —.14
May	8.36	8.30 —.14
June		8.32 —.14
July	8.44	8.37 —.15
August		8.39 —.15
September		8.41 —.15
October	8.51	8.44 —.15
November		8.46 —.15
December	8.56	8.49 —.16
January	8.57	8.51 —.15
February		8.53 —.17
Middling Spot		8.54 —.14

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Feb. 18.

Sales at Liverpool 4,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 100 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 18.

Scinde, Fully Good	4.50	—.15
Scinde, Fine	4.75	—.15
Scinde, Superfine	5.00	—.15
Bengal, Good	4.25	—.15
Bengal, Fully Good	4.50	—.15
Bengal, Fine	4.75	—.15
Oomra, Good	5.40	—.20
Oomra, Fully Good	5.70	—.20
Oomra, Fine	6.00	—.20
Broach, Fully Good	6.15	—.20
Broach, Fine	6.40	—.20
Broach Superfine	6.65	—.20

BULLION.

—:o:—

(Bombay Bullion Brokers' Assn.)

SILVER.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

London Ready 20/7
London Forward 20/3.
China op. 1/0/14 clo. 1/0/12
America Cent 44/12
Ready 47/8
Maha op. 47/ clo. 47/6
Falgoon op. 45/12 clo. 45/9
Chitra op. 45/8 clo. 45/6
Falgoon 1/10
Chaitra 2/4

GOLD.

Ready 21/6/9
Falgoon 21/7/0
Chaitra 21/8/
N. City 21/9/6
N. Manohar 21/9.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 18.

March	12.90	—.10
May	13.06	—.10
July	13.07	—.10
November	12.99	—.12
December	12.99	—.12
January	13.08	—.12
Sakellaridis, F. G. F., Spot	13.55	—.10

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

Wheat May 6-3-6.
Linseed May 11-11-3.
Castorseed May 9-0-0.
Cottonseed 3-7-0.
Groundnuts 9-6-0.
Teelseed 10-8-0.
Linseed Bold 11-14-0.
Linseed Small 11-10-0.
Rapeseed MIA 10-8-0.
Rapeseed Yellow 10-4-0.
Gram Punjab 46-0-0.
Mowraseed 7-8-0.
Myrabollams 12-0-0.
Poppyseed 10-4-0.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

	Bales
Khandeish	591
Central India	3,559
Barsi-Nugger	122
Berar	673
Central Provinces	1,741
Dhollera	696
Rajputana	568
Sind-Punjab	439
Broach	3,675
Westerns-Northerns	203
Comilla, Burmah and Other Sorts	200
Cotton	12,467 Cwts
Wheat	2,443
Linseed	1,908
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	971
Gingellyseeds	498
Groundnuts	8,626
Castorseeds	2,675
Rice	13,939
Myrabollams	2,301
Cottonseeds	9,145
Gram	3,793
Joowar	124
Maize	38
Barley	405
Bajree	635
Coal	Tons 983

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Feb. 18

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 Buality) Spot 10-5/8.

BULLION WEEKLY REVIEW.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have issued the following report dated Bombay, the 19th instant:—

Our Silver market registers a net decline of 7 annas since we wrote our last Review. For the greater part of the week prices ruled steady on Bazar short-covering and on buying by Shroffs and local dealers influenced by better spot demand, but later declined on long-liquidation and Commission Houses selling owing to disappointing attitude of the Foreign markets, owing to approach of the February settlement, the premium for ready Silver has nearly disappeared. It is anticipated that many Shroffs and Commission Houses are to take delivery in the February settlement owing to fears of duty on Silver in the budget and hence the price for the first settlement is quoted at a premium of one rupee over the second settlement. The ready stock on hand remains small owing to good up-country demand, but the incoming mail brings about 5,000 bars from London in the February settlement. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 47-5 for the first settlement on the 15th instant and the lowest Rs. 46-8 on the 16th instant, the range for the week being Re. 0-13. T. T. Shanghai on London is 0 1|16 higher. The highest price was 2-0 3|16 on the 14th instant and the lowest 1-11 13|16 on the 17th instant.

The London price is 0 5|16 lower. The market was quiet but steady with India and China being small buyers while Continent and America remain sellers. Speculators bought in small amount. China banks operated both ways. The New York price is 43 3|8 cents, i.e., 0 3|8 cent. lower than the last week's closing. The highest price was 43 3|4 cents on the 13th instant and the lowest 43 3|8 cents on the 17th instant.

The prices for Gold are almost the same. Yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21-7-0 for ready, Rs. 21-7-0 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-8-0 for the second settlement. London price remains about unchanged at £4-4-11 1|2.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool Feb. 18.

March close at 7s. 10d. —3d.
May close at 8s. 2d. —2-3|4d.
July close at 8s. 4-3|4d. —2-1|4d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

Mach per bushel Dols. 1.13-3|4 up 5|8.
May per bushel Dols. 1.18-3|8 up 5|8.
July per bushel Dols. 1.19-5|8 up 3|4.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

March 19.85 up 10.
May 20.00 up 5.

Wheat Cable:—

"See no signs of improvement yet, but would not sell short after such a decline."

The estimated total wheat crop of America, Canada, Argentine and Australia is 1,356,407,000 bushels which is 660 million bushels less than previous year and an exportable surplus of 400 million bushels less than 1922.

Money Market.

—:o:—

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1|5 27|32.
D D 1|5 7|8.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 7|8 Feby.
Banks Selling D D 1|5 29|32.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 27|32 Mar.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 13|16 April.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 25|32 May.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 15|16 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1|5 31|32 Mail.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 15|16 Feb.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 5|32 Feb.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 5|32 March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|8 April.

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 277.
Banks Selling T T 2|6 1|2.
Banks Buying T T 2|5 1|4.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 922.
Banks Buying D D 932
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 135 1|2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 133 1|4.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 106.

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 134 1|4.

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 1|2.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90 3|8.

CROSS RATE—
New York|London 4.85 15|16 18th inst.
Shanghai|London 1.11 7|8 19th inst.
Japan|London 2|0 1|4 18th inst.
London|Paris 124 20 18th inst.
London|Belgium 34.900 18th inst.
London|Switzerland 25.19 1|2 18th inst.
London|Italy 92.90 18th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £4-4-11 1|2 17th inst.; £4-4-10 5|8 18th inst.
Silver London Ready 20 17th inst.; 20 1|16 18th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 7|8 17th inst.; 20 18th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 5|8 17th inst.; 43 3|4 18th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 3 29|32 per cent. 17th inst.; 3 29|32 per cent. 18th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 3 31|32 per cent. 17th inst.; 3 15|16 per cent. 18th inst.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6 1|4 per cent nominal.
3 Mos. 5-1|2 per cent.
6 Mos. 5 per cent.
12 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone.— Steady.

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 18.

Linseed, Calcutta, (London) Ton:—Nominal Feb.-March £21-17-6.
Linseed, Calcutta, (London) Ton:—Sellers Apl.-May £19-6-0.
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F. Ton Hull:—Sellers Feb.-March £17-7-6.
Linseed, Bombay Ton:—Sellers Feb.-March £19-12-6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Feb. 18.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London cwt: Paid March-April 39/4-1|2
Linseed, Oil, naked, London cwt: Sellers May-August 39/-.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL and PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to Plymouth and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons
1930			
22 Feb.	Viceroy of India † ..	ALL	19 000
1 Mch.	Maloja x ..		20·827
8	Kaisar-i-Hind	VESSELS	11·518
15	Razmak@ ..		10,602
22	Ranpura ..		16·601
29	Naldera x ..	NOW SAIL	16·088
5 Apl.	Ranchi ..		16·650
12	Rawalpindi*		16·619
17	Morea (Extra)		10·946
19	Razmak ..	DIRECT	10·602
26	Malwa* ..		11,000
26	Narkunda x..		14 572
3 May	Viceroy of India ..	FROM	19,648
10	Rajputana*..		16,568
17	Kaisar-i-Hind		11·518
24	Mooltan x ..		20·847
31	Macedonia ..	BOMBAY	11,120
7 June	Mantua* ..		10·946
14	Comorin ..		16·132
21	Maloja x ..	WITHOUT	20·827
28	Razmak ..		10·857
5 July	Ranpura* ..		16,601
12	Malwa ..		11,000
19	Naldera x ..	TRANSHIP	16,088
26	Rawalpindi..		16·619
2 Aug.	Morea* ..	MENT	10·946
9	Kaisar-i-Hind		11·518
16	Narkundax..		16·572
23	Macedonia ..		11,120
30	Rajputana*..	AT	16,568
Sept.	Ranpura ..		16,601
6	Mooltan x ..		20·847
20	Ranchi ..		16,650
27	Mantua* ..	ADEN	10,946
4 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
11	Comorin x ..		15,132
18	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
25	Razmak@ ..		10,857

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Calls at Monaco Friday, 7th March after leaving Marseilles and will stay there for about 8 hours. Passengers may disembark there.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduce Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "VICEROY OF INDIA" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£109	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£129	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodations allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SAUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
3rd Apr.	Dumana ..	8,427
24th Apr.	Domala ..	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£105
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£ 91

SHIPPING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
MiyadonoMaru ..	27th Feb.	8th Mar.
Honolulu Maru	24th Feb.	10th Mar.
Shinyuh Maru ..	11th Mar.	23rd Mar.
Koki Maru ..	20th Mar.	30th Mar.
Hiyeizan Maru..	22nd Mar.	2nd Apr.
Celebes Maru ..	27th Mar.	10th Apr.
Heimei Maru ..	1st Apr.	12th Apr.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA, SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN."
Box. No. 655.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1930 Date about		
23 Feb.	Tamatsu Maru	Straits & Japan.
27 Feb.	Nagoya ..	ColomboMadras & Calcutta
27 Feb.	Mirzapore* ..	Straits, China & Japan.
28 Feb.	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.
24 Mar.	Kidderpore ..	Straits China & Japan.
28 Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo & Australia.
23 Apr.	Maloja ..	Colombo & Australia.
19 May.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
23 May	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.
6 June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
20 June	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.
4 July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
18 July	Mooltan ..	Colombo & Australia.
1 Aug.	Mantu ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
15 aug.	Comorin ..	Colombo, & Australia.
29 Aug.	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
12 Sept.	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.
26 Sept.	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
10 Oct.	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.
24 Oct.	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:

To Fremantle	£ 74
Adelaide	£ 76
Melbourne	£ 78
Sydney	£ 80
Brisbane	£ 82
Auckland or Wellington (N.Z.) via Sydney	£100

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930		
21 Feb	Varela ..	Basrah viz Karachi
22 Feb	Chakla ..	Karachi via P'Bunder, Dwarka and O'Mandvi.
24 Feb	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha and O'Mandvi.
26 Feb.	Bandra ..	Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi and PersianGulfPorts
26 Feb.	Karagola..	East & and South Africa.
14 Mar.	Ellora ..	Mombassa via Zanzibar.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wendnesday, Thursday Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leaves.
*Nagato Maru..	5901	9 Feb.	23 Feb
*Bengal Maru ..	5396	18 Feb.	2 Mar.
Kashima Maru	10000	....	@5 Mar.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	27 Feb	12 Mar.
*San Fransisco Maru ..	5831	4 Mar.	15 Mar.
Hakone Maru..	10500	....	@19 ,,
*Tokushima ,,	5976	19 Mar.	30 Mar.
Suwa Maru ..	11000	....	@ 2 Apr.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Mar.	13 Apr.
Fushimi Maru..	11000	....	@16 ,,
*Tottori Maru..	5973	15 Apr.	25 Apr.
Hakozaki Maru.	10550	....	@30 ,,
*Penang Maru..	5214	19 Apr.	30 Apr.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Apr.	14 May.
Hakusan Maru.	10500	--	@14May

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marsellis
Kitano Maru ..	8000	6 Mar.	23 Mar
Haruna Maru ..	10800	20 Mar.	6 April
Kamo Maru ..	8000	3 Apr.	20 April

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	Maiden	16 Mar.
Chichibu Maru ..	22000	9 Mar, Maiden voyage	1 April

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) nd Japan Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 28788.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of SHETH VRAJLAL RANCHHODDAS).

COTTON NEWS ABOUT LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY MARKETS.

AMERICAN FUTURES.

This Service has proved very satisfactory and profitable to all our local and mofussil constituents in promptly furnishing them with local and foreign cotton news both by telephone and telegram as required. Amongst our patrons who appreciate our Service are wel-known daily papers, such as the "Times of India", "Bombay Samachar and other English and vernacular Papers, also some leading cotton merchants and offices dealing in cotton. Any such information could be easily furnished to any one who desires either by Phone or telegram to any part of India.—

(1) NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES AND BROACH EXPECTATIONS CAN BE PHONED OR WIRED AFTER 2 A.M. EVERY DAY ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

(2) LIVERPOOL AND NEW YORK FUTURES IMPORTANT FLUCTUATIONS BETWEEN OPENING AND CLOSING WILL BE SUPPLIED AS DESIRED.

Constituents desiring to have direct cables from our foreign Agents to their own address are requested to write to the undersigned.

Constituents who desire to transact cotton forward business through our prompt and efficient Service may write to the undersigned for full particulars:—

SETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHODDAS,
381, Ismail Building, Hornby Rd. Bombay.
Telegram address:—"COMEALONG".
Telephone 21079

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. Thosar, ACCOUNTANT. PUBLIC
(3844) Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21887

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed ..	60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..	30,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	25,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA,
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai, P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth), Baroda.
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A., (Penn.), Sar Subs, Baroda State, Baroda.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs 2-1|2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constitutents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on pplication.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 1-2 per cent. per annum
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	90,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS.
opened which can be ascertained on application.

A.G. GRAY,
Manager.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors.
Princess Street BOMBAY.

Natesan's National Literature

UNIFORM CLOTH-BOUND VOLUMES.

SPEECHES AND WRITINGS OF
Vivekananda
Ram Mohun Roy
Rt. Hon. Sastri
Sarojini Naidu
Sir J. C. Bose
Sir P. C. Ray
Dr. Annie Besant
Lord Sinha
Sir Wm. Wedderburn
Pundit Malaviya
S. N. Banerjea
Sir D. E. Wacha
Price of each Vol. Rs. 3 Three. To Subs. of "Indian Review." Rs. 2-8.

Speeches of Gopal Krishna Gokhale. Price Rs. 4. To Subs. of "Indian Review." Rs. 3-8.

UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE

"Indian Scientists." Biographical sketches with an account of their Researches, Discoveries and Inventions, Illustrated. Rs. 3.

"Indian Christians." Biographical and critical sketches of poets, publicists, Ministers of the Church, etc With 13 illustrations. Rs. 3.

"Indian Statesmen." Biographical and critical sketches of famous Dewans and Prime Ministers of Indian States. With 17 portraits. Rs. 3.

"Eminent Mussalmans." Biographical and critical sketches of Muslim Statesmen, Poets, Reformers, Jurists. Rs. 3.

"The Mission of Our Master." Essays and Discourses. By the Eastern and Western Disciples of Ramakrishna—Vivekananda. Rs. 3.

"Hinduism." By Babu Govinda Das. Cloth bound, 450 pages. Rs. 3.

"Indian National Evolution." A brief survey of the origin and progress of the Indian National Congress and the growth of Indian Nationalism. By Ambika Charan Mazumdar. Rs. 3.

"The Governance of India." A "vade mecum" for all politicians. By Babu Govinda Das. Rs. 3.

To Subscribers of the "Indian Review," Rs. 2-8 each.

Books are given at concession rates only to Subscribers of the "Indian Review". Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit one year's subscription in advance (Rs. Five Indian, 12 sh. Foreign). Subscriptions can commence from any month; but a few copies our speciil January (New Year) Number containing an account of the Congress and Conferences are available.

Please note that a large and varied collection of Books on Indian Politics, Religion, Philosophy, Industries, Arts, Agriculture, Economics, Biographies, Speeches and Writings of Eminent Indians and Friends of India are given at special concession rates to subs. of "Indian Review."

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, Madras.

ULCERINE (Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Wilow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer, etc., on application Instantly relieves a pain of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-4-0. Postage extra, Ask free booklet to—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road Karachi.
Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "Ulcer," Kandi.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

(Established 1876.)
No. 23-25, Hummam Street, Fort, above Messrs Warden & Co.
Funded Capital .. Rs. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Morality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate 80 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

Insure with the Pioneers of Life Assurance work in Bengal

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LTD. (Est. 1891.)

No Shareholders No Capitalists | TRUSTEE — GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE. | Claims paid over Rs. 600,000

Compare with others its GREAT AGE, SECURITY, Management and Absolutely the lowest rates.

CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

Film— Enemy of Teeth

To which modern dental science attributes serious tooth and gum disorders

DON'T think your teeth are naturally "off color" and dull. You restore them to amazing whiteness in a new way.

Germs by the millions breed in film. And germs plus tartar are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Film also invites tooth decay.

Film cannot be removed successfully by ordinary dentifrices. That's why dentists prescribe a special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent.

The way teeth grow whiter and brighter will delight you. You do not dream what lovely, dazzling white teeth you may have.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St. Calcutta.

9-24-29

BAD LEGS & FLESH-EATING ULCERS

SUFFERERS from ulcers, bad legs, poisoned sores, old wounds, etc., will find in Zam-Buk a truly remarkable healer. Its record of success extends over 25 years. Its triumphs include thousands of cases which have defied all other treatment for ten, twenty and thirty years.

Zam-Buk stops the awful irritation and pain. It drives out corruption and disease. Zam-Buk succeeds in severe cases because its great soothing and antiseptic powers are backed by remarkable healing properties. Zam-Buk actually helps Nature to build up new tissue-cells. Thus once-diseased parts are made permanently strong and healthy again. Start your cure with Zam-Buk to-day!

ZAM-BUK IS PURELY HERBAL & GUARANTEED FREE FROM ANIMAL FAT.

Mr W. LYNCH, formerly a trooper of the Empress of India's 21st Lancers, now of St. John's Rd., Highgate, London, says:—"Ulcers formed on my leg. From knee to ankle was one huge discharging sore. The gnawing pain was terrible. In hospital nine ulcers were cut out, but they reappeared. I obtained a wonderful cure from the persistent application of Zam-Buk. It cleansed the awful ulcers and filled them up with new healthy flesh."

SERGT. E. BLONG, Baluchistan Police Force, Thana, Quetta, says:—"I was severley kicked by my horse, sustaining a terrible cut on my leg that went down to the bone. Swelling and ulceration set in; proud flesh formed and the limb was full of dreadful pain. I had been laid-up for weeks, but Zam-Buk soon cleansed the deep sore of all foul matter and grew new healthy skin."

Zam-Buk also cures eczema, prickly heat, ringworm, bad legs, ulcers, poisoned wounds, piles, cuts, bruises, sprains, insect bites, etc. 8d. One or Rs. 24 box.

Zam-Buk
GROWS NEW SKIN.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Put up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. .... Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED,—AGENTS to get sample remitting Rs. 5, to earn 20 per cent. Commission securing orders for Pure Silk's beautifully embroidered fancy Chadars 3 1½ yds. FASHIONABLE CLOTH MFG. CO., Ludhiana B. C.
A R2206

WANTED—HINDU COMPOUNDER immediately. See Dr. KALYANDAS DESAI, Bhuleshwar.
A R2205

WANTED.—Solvent and influential AGENTS at Bombay to deal with and represent world famous excellent popular Rice, Dal, Flour, Oil Mills and machineries, Power plants, etc. manufactured by well reputed German Houses. A real opportunity to and most liberal terms for really able people. Apply immediately stating Bank and other references, particulars of existing occupations and business connections, to:—MANAGER, CROMER & CO., 12, Clive St., Calcutta.
A R2204

WANTED—A Hindu Lady Doctor, L.M. & S. or M.B.B.S., or with a degree of any University of Great Britain, for the Surat Hindu Charity Fund Maternity Hospital and a dispensary. Quarters free. Apply with testimonials, year of passing and expected pay, to the Hony. Secretaries:—(Sd.) NAGARSHETH BABUBHAI GULABHAI and (Sd.) CHUNILAL JEKISONDAS C/o. Nagarsheth House, Nanavat, Surat.
259

THE PRUDENTIAL BANK (India) LTD

Wants some reliable and energetic Organising Inspectors on Rs. 75-10-150 plus Rs. 25 as T. A. to secure candidates desirous to take loan. Only the selected candidates will be supplied with the terms and conditions and he will have to invest Rs. 300 by purchasing 12 shares of the Company, of which Rs. 120 must be paid immediately after selection and the balance in three equal quarterly instalments. Application with testimonials should reach to the Calcutta Office of the Bank for terms and particulars. No interview before selection. Apply to.
ANDERSON & CO.,
Managing Agents,
Mercantile Buildings, Calcutta.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WHERE Knowledge begins Speculation Ends ART OF RACING. No Speculation. A simple and scientific solution of the turf uncertainties. No Astrology. Rs. 5, Indian Book Depot, 55 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
T R2203

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLANDCEMENT

surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel No. 21934

BOOKS & STAMPS.

SECONDHAND BOOKS—School College and general reading books available at about half price. Books purchased moffusil orders executed SHRI BHARAT BOOK DEPOT, Thakurdwar Corner, Bombay.
L 206

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court (Second Floor) this Thursday morning, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock (S.T.).

BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office,
High Court, Bombay,
20th February 1930.
270

TENDERS

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the work of laying 42" diameter Hume pipes in 3600 Rft., so as to reach the Chief Officer on or before the 3rd March 1930 together with the amount of earnest money at one per cent without which, no tender will be considered.

Copy of tender with specification can be had from the office of the Municipal Engineer.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer
Ahmedabad Municipality.
269

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of (1) 800 brass of fine sand from Juhu and (2) 400 brass of screened Mumbra sand required for the Asphalt Plant, Love Grove, Worli, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on THURSDAY, the 27th February, 1930.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant. The Tenderers are requested to invariably specify the names of all partners of the contracting firm.

Forms of contract, specification, etc. will be issued on payment of Rupees one per each copy, to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Office,
Bombay, 19th February, 1930.
268

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for laying a carpet of asphalt on a prepared concrete foundation for platforms and Concourse Hall of Bombay Central Station.

Tenders will be received up to 12 noon on SATURDAY, the 8th of March, 1930, by the Executive Engineer, Construction, 1st Floor, General Offices (Annexe), Churchgate, from whom tender forms and further particulars may be obtained.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in part or whole.

J. E. JACKSON,
Agent,
B. B. & C. I. Railway.
Bombay, Dated, 19-2-30.
267

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

A FINAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Viharoli Town Co-operative Housing Society will be held on the 22nd instant at 4 p.m. in the Office of Messrs. Rustamji and Ginwala for winding up the affairs of the Society and for considering the disposal of the surplus balance. All shareholders are requested to attend.

Dated this 18th day of February, 1930.

F. J. GINWALA,
Liquidator,
Viharoli Town Co-operative Housing Society.
265

NOTICE.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Menkwa Building, Outram Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 20th February, 1930 at 3-15 p.m. Standard Time, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th September, 1929.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 12th February to 26th February 1930 both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1930.

N.B.—The Dividend if declared will be made payable at the registered Office of the Company on and after Thursday the 27th February 1930 to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 12th February, 1930 between 11 a.m. and 2-30 p.m. and on Saturdays from 11 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. (S.T.)
220

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Menkwa Building, Outram Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 20th February, 1930, at 3 p.m. Standard Time, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th September, 1929.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The Transfer Book of the Company will be closed from 12th February to 26th February 1930 both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1930.

N.B.—The Dividend if declared will be made payable at the registered Office of the Company on and after Thursday the 27th February 1930 to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 12th February, 1930 between 11 a.m. and 2-30 p.m. and on Saturdays from 11 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. (S.T.)
219

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, will be held at the Central Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 25th February, 1930 at 3 P.M. (S.T) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Report of Directors and the Audited Accounts for the period ending 31st DECEMBER, 1939.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To do such other work as may be placed before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board.
H. C. CAPTAIN,
Secretary.
Bombay, 11th February, 1930.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 24th February, 1930 to SATURDAY, the 8th March 1930 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
H. C. CAPTAIN,
Secretary.

N.B.—Dividend Warrants for the half year ending 31st DECEMBER, 1929, will be posted to the Shareholders at their Registered Addresses on and after the 10th MARCH, 1930. Intimation of any change of address should be given to the Bank immediately.
253

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from capable Life Insurance salesmen for appointments as Special Representatives of the ALLIANZ UND STUTTGARTER LIFE INSURANCE BANK LTD., for Bombay City, Gujarat, Kathiawad and Maharashtra. Liberal terms to really suitable men who can guarantee substantial business. Apply stating age, education, previous experience and the amount of guarantee to the Managers for India, Post Box No. 117, Delhi.
212

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 149 OF 1930.

Re: KHEMCHAND ANOOPCHAND MEHTA, carrying on business at 119, Meadow Street, Fort, under the name and style of Mehta and Co. .... A Debtor.
Ex parte: GANSHAMDAS GOVINDRAM . Petitioning Creditor.

On the 17th day of February, 1930, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor as an Insolvent.

Dated this 17th day of February, 1930.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
272

NOTICE

Re:—Estate of VALLABHDAS KANJI PURSHOTTAM, deceased, the Managing Member of a joint Hindu family.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or owing liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Vallabhdas Kanji Purshottam of the joint Hindu family firm of Kanji Purshottam, who died at Jam Khambhalia, on or about the 18th day of March, 1924 and Letters of Administration having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay were granted on the 17th day of February, 1930, to Pragji Manji a partner in the firm of Lalji Dayal, the creditors of the joint Hindu family firm of Kanji Purshottam whereof the said deceased was the managing co-partner are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at the Office of Messrs. Ferreira and Vallabhdas as, his attorneys within one calender month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the said Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

Dated this 19th day of February, 1930.

FERREIRA & VALLABHDAS,
Attorneys for the Administrator,
72, Medows Street, Fort,
Bombay.
276

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 158 OF 1930.

Re: CHHABILDAS KESURDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business at Mulji Jetha Market, without the Fort of Bombay ..... A Debtor.
Ex parte: GOVINDRAM DEVIPRASAD, a firm
..... Petitioning Creditors.

On the 18th day of February, 1930, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor as an Insolvent.

Dated this 18th day of February, 1930.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
271

NOTICE

GANPATI MARUTI, Esqr.,
RAJENDRA MARUTI, Esqr.,
SHRIRAM KEROBA, Esqr.,

and

Messrs. MARUTI GANPATI RUDRAKANTHAR,

Sirs,

Suit No. 2680 of 1926.

Messrs. GOVINDRAM NARANDAS
vs.
GANPATI MARUTI and others.
and
Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Garnishee Notice, dated 1st September, 1927, which was adjourned sine die by the Chamber Judge's Order of the 14th November, 1927, is now fixed for hearing on the 14th day of March, 1930, regarding the remaining 100 shares of the said Osmanshahi Mills, Ltd., standing in the name of Maruti Ganpati Rudrakanthar. Please therefore note that if you have any objection to the said 100 shares being sold and the sale proceeds being handed over to the Plaintiffs towards their claim herein after payment of costs, charges and expenses herein and after payment of the amount due to the said Osmanshahi Mills Ltd., for unpaid calls or any other objection you may attend the sitting Judge in Chambers in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the said 14th day of March 1930 at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon otherwise such Orders will be made as to this Honourable High Court may seem proper.

Dated this 19th day of February, 1930.

DESAI & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
266

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Cessate Letters of Administration (with the Will annexed) of the property and credits of MEGHJI ROWJI, late of Bombay, Hindu Merchant, a widower ..... Deceased.

Bai KANKUBAI, daugnter of Meghji Rowji, the abovenamed deceased, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Princess Street, outside the Fort of Bombay.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Cessate Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twelfth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court Bombay

Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary and
Senior Master.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY.
12th day of February, 1930.
Messrs. JHAVERY & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
264

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT OLD BENGALPURA, STREET, NEAR THE CARNAC BRIDGE.

Under instructions from Messrs. E. H. Curling and A. D. Mavji, the Receivers appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 1968 of 1927 (Lloyds Bank Limited v/s. Moolji Haridas and others.) and in exercise of the Powers granted to them by the said High Court, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned properties (in two lots) by public auction, at the premises, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of February, 1930, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

DESCRIPTION.

LOT NO. 1.—All that piece of land of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure (since redeemed), situate on the East side of Old Bengalpura Street without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 241 square yards or thereabouts (according to the Cadastral Survey 250 square yards) registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 421,428, 443, New Nos. 6074 6077, 6108 Old Survey Nos. 755, 756, 757 New Survey No. 2350 and Cadastral Survey No. 183 of the Mandvi Division, together with the buildings and dwelling houses, standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B 1529, Street Nos. 3 and 5.

LOT NO. II.—All that piece of land of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure (since redeemed from payment of Quit and Ground Rent) situate on the East side of Old Bengalpura Street without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 69 square yards or thereabouts (according to the Cadastral Survey 66 square yards) registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. B|1519 New No. 7274 Old Survey No. B|755, New Survey No. 2351 and Cadastral Survey No. 184 of the Mandvi Division together with the buildings and dwelling houses standing thereon, assessed by the Assessors and Collectors of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B. No. 1528 Street No. 1.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, attorneys for the Joint Receivers, at their office at 13-19 Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY, & CO.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT ARGYLE ROAD, DANA BUNDER, MANDVI.

Under instructions from Messrs. Madhavji & Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Chhotubhai A. Vakil and Gopalji Kheraj, the proving executors of the last will and testament of Keshavji Waghji, deceased. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, (THIS DAY) THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of leasehold land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the Elphinstone Estate of the Port Trust, admeasuring about 266 square yards, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 134 (Prince's Dock Division and assessed by the Municipality under "B" Ward No. 4795, Street Nos. 86-88, 90 Argyle Road and bounded on the North by other land belonging to the Port Trust and leased to Premji Gopalji, on the South by other land belonging to the Port Trust and agreed to be leased to Shripatrao Ganpatrao Salunke, on the East by Argyle Road and on the West by other land belonging to the Port Trust and leased partly to Tokersey Dewji and partly to Lalji Shamji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Madhavji & Co., Attorneys for the Executors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

SANTIMALAM.

The only Specific for any kind of "Piles" and "Fistula" internal or external bleeding or blind. Will stop pain and bleeding on first application. Absolute cure in a week. Rs. 2 per phial. Dr. D. N. Roy, B.A., 3-2, College Street, Calcutta.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE FOUR STOREYED STONE BUILT LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS "GIRGAON TERRACES," SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF GIRGAUM ROAD AND BENHAM HALL LANE AND BEHIND THE GIRGAUM PORTUGUESE CHURCH AT GIRGAUM.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd day of February 1930, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation the Mortgagees, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 13th August, 1929, sell by Public Auction the following very valuable property on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land with the messuage tenement or dwelling house now standing thereon situate lying and being at Girgaum Road formerly known as Breach Candy Road outside the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1445 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 510 and 510 New Nos. 2504 and 2508, Old Survey No. 574 and New Survey No. 7881, Cadastral Survey No. 1435 of Girgaum Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 318-19 and Street Nos. 747, 1, 2 and 749 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the Benham Hall Lane, on or towards the South partly by the property of Bholabhai Chhotalal and partly by the St. Theresa's Chapel commonly called the Portuguese Church, on or towards the East by the property of Abdul Sakur Haji Rahimtulla and on or towards the West by the Girgaum Road.

Further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds can be had from Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or from the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

THE NEW INDIA Assurance Company, Ltd.

Head Office:—Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Chairman:—Sir Dorab J. Tata, Kt.

CAPITAL.

Authorised	..Rs. 6,00,00,000
Paid Up	..Rs. 71,21,055
Subscribed	..Rs. 3,56,05,275
TOTAL FUNDS.	Rs. 1,40,32,571

"The NEW INDIA is admittedly" "the largest General Insurance" "Company in India. From the" "Capital point of view, it may" "claim to be one of the largest" "Insurance Companies in the" "World."
Indian Insurance—June 1929.

Agencies available for all classes of Assurance—

Life, Fire, Marine, Accident, Motor Car, All Risks Etc. Etc., in unrepresented parts.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council 2 p.m.
Legislative Assembly By-election, Counting of votes, Town Hall, 12 noon.
Road-making Demonstration on Back Bay Reclamation behind Churchgate Station, 8 a.m.
Celebration of Golden Jubilee of Blavatsky Lodge, Chowpatty 6-30 p.m., Mrs. Besant presiding.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the public Notifications Column.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY CITY.

The health of the City on Tuesday was as under:—

Cases 20; Deaths 5; Primary Vaccinations 304; Re-vaccinations 1,647.

MEETING OF BIRTH CONTROL LEAGUE.

A general meeting of the Birth Control league will be held this (Thursday) evening at 6-30 (S.T.) at Ranchhod Bhuvan, Girgaum Tram Terminus.

BLAVATSKY LODGE GOLDEN JUBILEE.

There will be a public gathering in celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge Chowpaty, Dr. Annie Besant will preside.

DAYANAND WEEK.

This week will be celebrated by the local Arya Samaj at the Arya Samaj Hall from the 20th inst. to 26th inst and Mahayajna will be performed every morning and evening during this week. On the 26th inst. there will be lectures by the learned Pandits in every language.

CO-OPERATIVE TRAINING CLASS.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute the fourth public lecture for the above class will be delivered by Mr. L. K. Bhagwat, Hon. Secretary of the Provincial Co-operative Institute, to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Swadeshi Mills Welfare Works, Kurla, on "Duties and Responsibilities of the Managing Committee".

B. E. S. & T. CO.

The Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Company, Limited has issued the following statement of gross receipts for January last:—

*Electric supply for January 1930 Rs. *8,43,747; upto the end of January 1930 Rs. 8,43,747. Traction (Trams and Omnibuses) for January 1930 Rs. 5,72,566; upto the end of January 1930 5,72,566. Increase over same period last year Rs. 37,699.

*Exclusive of supply to Tram-

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

Principal A. B. Dhruva, will deliver Lecture IV of the course of Lectures on "Some Problems in the history of Sanskrit and its derived Languages" in connection with the Wilson Philological Lectureship Endowment in the Lecture Hall of the University Buildings, South Block (opposite Mahendra Mansions) Fuller Road, Fort, to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. The subject of the Lecture is "Pali and its contemporary dialects" and the Lecture is open to the public.

WOMEN AND CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute, and the Swadeshi Mills Welfare Institute Kurla, a public meeting of women workers of Swadeshi Mills was held on Monday last at Swadeshi Mills, Kurla. Miss Rajas Bai Dongre of the Y. W. C. A. presided and delivered her lecture on the "Advantages of the Co-operative Movement".

Miss Dongre appealed to the women workers present to enlist themselves as members of the Credit Society. As a result of this appeal nearly 120 women workers enlisted themselves as members of the Women Co-operative Credit Socity of Swadeshi Mills.

MORE THAN 100,000

CLIENTS have had our wonderful foretelling. Mr. E. Subramania Iyer, M.A., M.L., Trivandrum, writes:—"The reading has given me complete satisfaction and considerable help." Wonderful Annual Reading Re 1; 5 years Rs. 2-8; State birth particulars or time of writing. KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagaram City. Our 13 books 1/2 price to our clients for a month.

EFFECT OF STRIKE ON MOFUSSIL MILLS.

Lack Of Goods Receipt From Bombay May Force Them To Close.

It is understood several mills on the G. I. P. Railway near Jalgaon are seriously thinking about closing down, as their daily requirements of stores dispatched from Bombay since the beginning of the month are not received by them. So, in the absence of fresh supplies of sizing materials and other requirements, we are credibly informed that the mills will have to be closed down after a week. The industry is seriously handicapped owing to the railway strike.

GOKHALE'S BURNING PATRIOTISM.

Man Before Whom C.in-C. Quailed.

SERVANTS OF INDIA MISS HIM AT THIS CRUCIAL JUNCTURE.

Gokhale's anniversary was celebrated on Wednesday by the Servants of India Society. Mr. Meyer Nissim who presided, in the course of his speech said:—

Meetings such as the one we are holding to-day not only provide a means of paying our tribute to a great and worthy soul who added to the lustre and glory of his country but also provide occasions to recall the great and necessary virtues which Mr. Gokhale possessed and which make for the greatness of individuals and nations. Mr. Gokhale was a patient and industrious worker, a shrewd and practical politician, a fearless and masterly critic and yet courteous towards his opponents and restrained in language, a clever debator and above all a patriot. Lord Morley's highest compliment to him was to describe him as one "with a politician's head." Lord Harding paid him a glowing tribute in the Imperial Legislative Council soon after his death.

Mr. Gokhale was one of those few among the great men of the world whose life presents a record of single-minded devotion to an unselfish ideal viz: the service of the Motherland, and of ceaseless labour in its cause over an almost unlimited field of activity. But he gave great prominence to the financial and educational problems of India—two great subjects calculated to lead to moral and material advancement of India more than anything else. His work as professor of Fergusson College, as life member of the Deccan Educational Society, his masterly evidence before the Welby and the Hobhouse Commissions and the wonderful way in which he stood strenuous cross-examinations at the hands of the members of that Commission are among his achievements in these two fields. His scathing criticism of the prevailing system of Government and his merciless exposure of the growing military expenditure in India compelled the Executive to sit up and think before any new important measure was proposed to be introduced, and made a Commander-in-Chief such as Lord Roberts shake in fear of his criticism. And yet he presented his objections so courteously yet forcefully, so convincingly and tactfully that he won the admiration and respect of his stoutest opponents. His attacks were so forcible and incisive that the abilities of his opponents were frequently taxed to the utmost to meet his arguments.

India to-day is on the threshold of momentous political changes, and we sorely miss leaders of the calibre of Mr. Gokhale. How many of our present-day leaders possess his level-headedness? How many of them possess the great and many qualities which the life and work of Gokhale presented? Who can claim to combine in himself industry sincerity and ability, practicability, idealism and masterly debating powers, fearlessness in criticism tempered with restraint and moderation inlanguage. And yet his burning patriotism was unquestioned. He yielded to none not only in his desire to elevate and ameliorate the lot of the Indian but in his ceaseless efforts to secure the best possible results.

PARSI ENDURANCE FEAT.

—:o:—

Patel Creates A Record.

Mr. Cooverji Sorabjee Patel a young lad of 26 from Saronda near Sanjan tried to bring about a non stop cycling record under the auspices of the Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League by riding on a push byke for hours together continuously. He started his enterprise on Friday the 14th February at 7-15 a.m. from the Dadar Colony Band Stand on a Mead fixed wheel cycle.

Mr. Patel for the first 48 hours was going on very confidently but as luck would have it on Sunday the 16th by mistake he took a turn on the left and dashed against a footpath and fell down.

Fortunately he did not meet with any serious injury. At the time of his fall he had been cycling for 50 hours and 45 minutes covering a distance of 297 1/2 mile without even touching the ground. Just before his fall he was quite cheerful and was bent on establishing a record.

SEVA DAL AND INDEPENDENCE

—:o:—

Pt. Jawaharlal's Call To Action.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had a crowded programme before him on Wednesday and fulfilled a number of public functions. At sun rise, he formally named the Gymnasium started by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee as the Rastriya Vyayam Shala or the National Gymnastic Institute. The Congress President was welcomed by the students of the Gymnasium by singing the national anthem "Vande Mataram".

Addressing the members of the Institution, Pandit Jawharlal said that Gymnasiums were necessary to build the youth of the country into healthy and strong men. He hoped the members of the Institute would not merely build their bodies but would dedicate their strength to the building of an independent Indian nation.

After he had named the institution Panditji was garlanded by the Gymnasium authorities amidst applause.

TALK WITH SEVA DAL.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had an important conversation with the members of the Hindustani Seva Dal regarding the campaign of civil resistence which will be launched by Mahatma Gandhi very shortly. The proceedings were held in camera and the Congress President was closeted with the members of the Dal for nearly an hour. The Panditji and Dr. Hardikar addressed the volunteers on the important part they had to play in the coming struggle emphasising that complete non-violence and strict discipline must be the watch-word of their struggle.

It is understood that already over 100 volunteers have registered their names and signed the pledge to joint the fight of civil resistence.

Theft Of Chemicals For Explosives.

On information supplied by a student, the Police have arrested six young men in connection with the theft from local colleges of chemicals which could be used for explosives.—A. P.

STUDENTS & CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

The Hon. Secretaries, Bombay Students' Brotherhood write:—

We would draw the attention of our readers to the announcement in another column about sons. Unfortunately, the young the Members of The Bombay Students' Brotherhood to consider the scheme of "The Bombay Students' Central Co-operative Book Stores." The Co-operative movement has not made that rapid progress in our country, which it ought to, due to various reasns. Unfortunately, the young student piously keeps away from the movement, perhaps, because it is too much in the hands of officials. It speaks good for a non-official body like The Bombay Students' Brotherhood to take up the movement. It is sure to attract students, arouse their interest and give them practical training, which would open for them a very fruitful field of social service. The student may, after leaving his school or college—whether he lives in the town or village—utilise his leisure for the welfare of his townsmen or villagers by starting credit societies, Consumers' or Producers' Societies, etc., and thus help in strengthening the economic structure of society.

COMBATING CMMUNALISM.

Besides, at present, Co-operative Societies of whatever description are started on communal lines, while the one intended to be started by the Bombay Students' Brotherhood will be strictly on non-communal lines and the young student will learn the value of self-help and the charm of working hand in hand with members of different Communities for the common good.

CULT OF SWADESHI

To inculcate in the young mind the value of co-operation for common benefit and the economic advantage of working in harmony as also the fact that the economic interests of the different Communities are one and the same is to lay solid foundation for inter-Communal amity. Another thing that such a Co-operative Store could do is to popularise indigenous articles of domestic use, and make the young student a staunch adherent to the Cult of Swadeshism. It is an undisputed fact that at certain stages of their economic development nations have had to protect their own industries by tariff walls, but situated as our country is, it is the Indian's patriotism that should serve as a tariff wall. The organisers of the Students' Co-operative Store have, as one of their aims, the encouragement of swadeshi household articles and we think the Store would have justified its existence if it could induce the luxury loving student to discard fine foreign stuff.

ALLEGED FLOTATION OF BOGUS CO

—:o:—

ALLEGED FLOATATION

On Bail.

How a number of poo citizens were alleged to have been victimised by the activities of four persons who had floated a bogus company and registered it under the Indian Companies' Act was narrated at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. D. N. D Khandalawalla by Sub-Inspector Pednekar of the Bombay C.I.D. while asking for a remand of Luxmon Shivram Kale on Wednesday morning. The total amount involved is to the extent of Rs 10,000.

Sub-Inspector Pednekar, in asking for a remand of the accused to police custody, stated in May 1929 a Company known as the Indian Commerce, Industries and Manufactures, Ltd., was floated in Bombay by one Yeswant Balwant Kulkarni with a scheme to advance loans to persons at nominal interest. The Company was registered under the Indian Companies' Act on 22-5-29, and the Board of Directors consisted of Y. B. Kulkarni and one D. P. Mande. In the declaration before the Registrar, Kulkarni had stated that he was a graduate of the Bombay University and a landlord and merchant at Ahmedabad; and Mande had said that he was a landlord at Aurangabad.

The office of the Company was at Hamam Street, but eventually, the office was moved to Sardar Gerba, Bombay, in July 1929. The Managing Director and the entire staff disappeared in December 1929 and the office was then taken over by the landlord for arrears of rent. Police inquiries showed that the whole concern was a bogus one and it appeared that many persons had been cheated by them.

Mr. Pednekar, continuing said that one A. Shivbalan, a Bhaiya, was canvassed to become a member of the concern by accused Kale who took from him Rs. 5 for the membership fee and passed a receipt. The Bhaiya was further induced by the accused and Kulkarni and by one Bhat to pay a sum of Rs. 55 on the promise of advancing a loan of Rs. 500 on a security of a flour mill. The complainant was put off payments from time to time till he found the office closed one day and all the accused disappeared.

He then lodged a complaint with the Police and the accused was arrested. The other three accused are still at large.

The Police requested the Court to remand the accused to police custody.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 250.

—:o:—

LATE MR. A. K. PAI.

—:o:—

Standing Committee's Tribute To His Civic Work.

At the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Wednesday, reference was made by Mr. V N. Chandavarker, Chairman, on the sudden death of Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai, who died on Tuesday afternoon at his residence at Hughes Road of heart failure. Mr. Pai, he said, was in Municipal service and retired six years before time. He was elected to the Municipal Corporation twice and served the Standing Committee from 1923-27. He took great deal of interest in the Schools Committee from the very beginning of his career as a Municipal Councillor. In spite of his ill-health he had a great desire to serve the city. He took active interest in the Beggars' Relief Committee and Scouts' Movement. He last attended Local Self-Govrenment Conference for a short while, then got ill and developed pneumonia which proved fatal.

LATE MR. COOK.

—:o:—

In a Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary the Governor-in-Council announcing the death of Mr. A. W. Cook, Member, Revenue Board, desires to record their profound regret at the loss of an officer whose advice they highly valued and convey their sincere condolence to Mrs Cook.—A. P.

TERRIBLE MOTOR SMASH AT QUEEN'S ROAD.

Four Persons Injured.

A terrible motor smash occurred in the early hours of Wednesday morning resulting in serious injuries to four Europeans. The motor car which ran against a lamp-post was reduced to a mass of wreckage and the lamp-post was uprooted and thrown a distance of twenty feet. It appeared a motor car No. Y-1366 driven by Mr. C. E. Pilgrim of Messrs. Parke Davis and Co. was going along Queen's Road towards Chowpatty at about 1 a.m. when at the junction of Queen's Road and Thakurdwar Road it collided against a lamp-post in the middle of the road. The impact was so great that the right side of the car was completely torn off and the lamp-post hurled twenty feet away. There were three passengers in the car besides Mr. Pilgrim, viz., Mr. Kelly and Mr. and Mrs. Klien, who were also thrown away out of the car. The injured persons were removed to the E. G. Hospital for treatment. The police are making enquiries in regard to the cause of this accident.

RY. STRIKE SPREADING.

—:o:—

MORE MEN ABSENTING THEMSELVES.

There was no change in the strike of the G. T. P. Railway workmen on Wednesday. The strikers are encouraged by the solidarity of their comrades on the line from whom telegrams are received every day of the strike spreading more vigorously and more men joining the strikers at every centre. The workshops having been closed no repairs to the railway carraiges or the rolling stock are effected. How long this state of things will continue is to be seen, but the strikers are optimistic of success and they are not in a mood to go to work until their demands are acceded. The picketing by volunteers was carried on vigorously.

TRUTH ABOUT G. I. P. RY. WORKING.

—:o:—

A Reply To Agent's Rosy Communiques!

The Hon. Secretary, G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union writes:—

We place before the public the following correct information we have received from reliable sources:—

Wagons loaded at Wadi Bunder on or about the 31st of Jan. 1930 have not been cleared from the yard. The sheds are congested, and about 9,000 wagonload of general goods is lying in the shed. The same is the case at several important stations on the line upto Delhi, Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Raichur.

The most important traffic of cotton, wheat, timber etc. is being held at stations like Malkapur, Khamgaon, Akola, Amraoti, Dhamangaon, Murtizapur, Yeotmal, Pargaon, Wardha while several wagonloads of food-stuff is lying undisposed in sheds at Ghoti, Lasalgaon, Jalgaon, Pachora, Ahmednagar, Lalitpur, Bhilsa, Ujjain, Sujalpur and Saugor.

There is no coal even for the running of the engines both on the South-East and North-East line. The timber traffic is held up at stations like Asangaon, Atgaon, Timarni, Barbatpur, Pipariya, and is suffering the greatest possible delay. It has also come out from a reliable source that the Administration is trying to bring coal wagons by passenger trains even in preference to perishable traffic.

The passenger traffic has come down to 10 per cent and still the Agent says that every thing is alright under his popular management! It is more than 13 days that brave G.I.P. Railway Workers are fighting their battle of human rights most systematically and under strict principles of non-violence. The Government of India always pretends to be saviour of the illiterate masses of workers and peasants in India. But it is still sitting tight, and is turning a deaf ear to the most reasonable demands of the G. I. P. Railway workers.

Up to this time the strike is a complete success. The workers are determined to fight the battle to a finish. Public sympathy is increasing towards the strikers day by day; and it is hoped the public will protect the interest of the workers as much as they can at this critical juncture.

"Satisfactory Working, Assures The Agent.

—:o:—

BOMBAY, Feb. 19.

The following press note is issued from the Agent's Office, G. I. P. Railway at 14.30 hours to-day:

Passenger and goods services continue to be worked satisfactorily over the whole railway.—A. P.

Eviction of Strikers At Sholapur.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent).

SHOLAPUR, Feb. 16

There was a sensation over the action of the Collector, City Magistrate and Railway Police Inspector, who presented themselves at the porters' chawl in Sholapur on 15th instant in the noon. With a big police force the party came to the quarters of levermen, and evicted them. All the while levermen were calm and peaceful. Their wives and children were also evicted. The levermen and their families were all the while assuring the strikers, who had assembled there. Even a photograph of the same, was not allowed by the police inspector. The strikers are peaceful and calm and stern to fight to the last.

NO REDUCTION IN MILEAGE COUPON BOOKS

—:o:—

BOMBAY, Feb. 19.

At the 64th meeting of the G.I.P. Railway Local Advisory Committee, Bombay, held on February 6, 1930 the following subjects were discussed:—

Mileage coupon books:—The question of reduction of the cost of mileage coupon books was again brought up for discussion when the Chairman produced figures which indicated that the present rates were sufficiently low. It was considered that a large number of firms could take advantage of this concession at the present rates and no reduction was recommended.

Alleged overcrowding on the 22 Up Poona Express on 1/1/1930:—A complaint had been received drawing attention to the overcrowding of 22 Up Poona Express on the 1st January 1930. The Chairman explained that the normal composition of this train was 8 bogie carriages and on the date in question two additional carriages were specially attached one at Poona and one at Karjat. The load of the train could not be further increased nor did the extra number of passengers offering warrant the running of another train. The Chairman further stated that the third class was overcrowded to a certain extent but pointed out that the Madras Express which followed the Poona Express 36 minutes later had plenty of room and the passengers who could not find accommodation on the Poona Express would have found accommodation on the Madras Express' if they had cared to wait for this train.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S. S. "Aquilia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-0 a.m. on Tuesday the 25th inst.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tango, Quilimane, Mozambique Beira and L. Marquis per S. S. "Karagola" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 26th inst. Correspondence for Mauritus, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

ASSEMBLY IMPASSE SOLVED?

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Feb. 19.

While the Assembly was sitting to-day Mr. Patel received an important communication from the Viceroy's House. This caused speculations in the Lobby. One party says that the galleries are to be declared open from Monday. No confirmation is available yet.—A. P.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

£500,000 Offered For Thursday 27th Feb.

The Deputy Controller of Currency writes:—

On Wednesday the 19th February 1930 tenders to the amount of £25,000 at 1s. 5 15/16d. were received and allotted in full. Tenders for £500,000 at 1s. 5 29/32d. were also received and allotted approximately 95 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. £500,000 will be offered for tender on Thursday 27th February on the same conditions as previously announced.

GOVERNOR VISITS G. T. HOSPITAL.

—:o:—

See Plans Of Expansion Scheme.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay visited the hospital at 11-30 a.m. on Tuesday and was received by the Hon. Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad and Dr. Moose, Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, the Chairman, and the members of the Advisory Committee, the Hon. Staff and the Matron were presented to His Excellency.

His Excellency was interested to see plans of the expansion scheme, and after inspecting the Administrative Block, the Museum and the offices, he went to the Prince of Wales' Wards, which were built in 1927, and are perhaps the finest in Bombay. He was shown round the two empty wards which are fully equipped but vacant on account of lack of funds. His Excellency evinced great concern on seeing the unoccupied beds, and hoped that in the near future they will be brought into use, so as to relieve the congestion in the other wards.

In the operating theatre, His Excellency saw artificial pneumothorax work being carried on in cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, where a series of about six patients were undergoing the treatment.

His Excellency's visit to the electro-therapentic department, which was built in 1927, proved of great interest, and he spent nearly half an hour in going through the different departments of the Devidas Purbhoodas Institute. He was interested most particularly in the Deep Therapy treatment room for cancer. Cases for this treatment are referred from all over the Presidency, and the authorities suggested that with the help of a grant for Radium, the treatment of cancer and other malignant growths would give more encouraging and better results.

His Excellency walked through every ward and conversed with several patients and was most sympathetic and kind in his enquiries regarding their well-being. His very sincere concern about the patients drew the attention of all those who accompanied him in his rounds, and the patients in particular appreciated his attention and kind remarks.

A PUGGRI THAT COST DRIVER'S LIFE.

—:o:—

A Strange Case Of Self-Strangulation.

A strange case of stranguiation was enquired into by the Coroner on Wednesday. The victim in this case was Chintaman Gopal Kale, a Hindu cart driver. Kale lived at Kalyan and was driving his cart near Bhiwandi on the 13th instant when all of a sudden one end of his turban which was hanging got entangled in one of the cart wheels. The other end of the turban got round Kale's neck and he was strangulated. Some passers by released the strangulation and removed Kale to the K. E. M. Hospital where he died on Wednesday. Medical evidence showed that death was due to strangulation. The jury returned a verdict of death according to medical evidence.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

NEW YORK MARKET.

—:o:—

MAY.

New York, Feb 19	
Previous closing rate	15.78
To-day's opening rate	15.80
Difference	plus .02
To-day's closing rate	15.56
Difference	—22

Broach expectation Rs. 263-8-0

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, Feb. 19	
Previous closing rate	8.30
To-day's opening rate	8.37
Difference	plus .07
To-day's closing rate	8.37
Difference	plus .07

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Feb. 19.	
Silver ready	19-15-0
Lower	0-2-0
Silver forward	19-13-0
Lower	0-3-0

Tone of market: India bought

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Feb. 19	
1st settlement	47-1-0
2nd settlement	45-9-0
3rd settlement	45-4-0

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

(Established 26 years.)

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.

Aspiring students of Commerce should therefore give all attention to the study of Specialised Courses such as Bank Officers (C. A. I. B.), Insurance Managers (A. Ch. I. I.), Company Secretaries (F. I. S. A.), and General Commerce Courses (L. C. C., D. Com., M. C.), for which there is an unlimited Field and Specialised Accountancy (G. D. A.), may wherever desirable, be tacked in as an additional course, as Accountancy Profession is now getting over-crowded.

TUITION THROUGH POST, A SPECIAL FEATURE.

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details, 80-83, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
HIMALAYA

ASSCE. CO., LTD. (Calcutta). A Progressive National Life Office.

Paid up Capital Rs. 5,00,000. Investments in Government securities only.

CHEAP PREMIUM RATES. GUARANTEED BONUS POLICIES and many other attractive schemes.

INFLUENTIAL MEN WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED AREAS ON EXCEPTIONALLY LIBERAL TERMS.

Apply:—BRANCH MANAGER, Akbar Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS

Sukhadwalla Building, REVELIN STREET, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY

Telephone No 22560

5 ADVANTAGES OF RAWLPLUGS

1. An absolutely firm fixing.
2. Great saving of Time and Trouble.
3. No damage to walls or decorations.
4. Rawlplugs can be used in any material.
5. Rawlplugs are made in all sizes to suit any size screw.

Apply for sample set to-day for Re. 1-4 from

H. I. DIXON & Co., Ltd.

Structural and Sanitary Engineers Sole Agents for Rawlplugs for Bombay Presidency and the Punjab.

15A, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

GRADUATES, MATRICULATES and Non-MATRICULATES!

Graduates can add considerably to their chances of securing lucrative and responsible positions by taking a Course in Accounting, Banking, or Secretarial Practice, which can be completed in 10 Months.

MATRICULATES AND NON-MATRICULATES.

have equal opportunities of securing high posts by taking any of our several Commerce Courses.

Free advice as to selection of Courses. Enrolments daily made for all Courses (excepting G.D.A.).

Batliboi's

Accountancy Training Institute YUSUF BUILDING, Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local Rs. a.	Mofussil Rs. a.
Yearly ...	25 0	30 0
Half-Yearly.	12 8	15 0
Quarterly ...	6 4	7 8
Monthly ...	2 2	2 8

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local	Mofussil
Yearly	Rs. 6-0	Rs. 8-0
Half-Yearly.	Rs. 3-8	Rs. 4-8

Foreign Rs. 10 per year.

SINGLE COPY TWO ANNAS.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY FEBRUARY 20, 1930.

IMPERIALISM IN DISGUISE.

—:o:—

The Free Press states that it has been able to ascertain that the reports in Lancashire in regard to the additional duty on cloth are well-founded. It has also passed on the report that the question was discussed by the Finance Member during his short stay in England in December with some of the Lancashire representatives and that the proposed duty has the support of Lancashire. If the report is true, the position is most intriguing because it is not the way of Lancashire to be reconciled to any additional duty on its exports to India without adequate consideration in one form or another. But what is to be the consideration in the present case when a countervailing excise duty in India is out of the question? The only possible consideration is indirect preference to Lancashire as against its competitors outside India. According to the Free Press the probabilities are that the reported additional duty on imported cloth would be coupled with a provision that in no case will the minimum duty should be less than three and half annas per pound of cloth. As a result of this provision the incidence of the new duty would be heavy only on low count fabrics while the fine counts will not be affected by it, as high priced finer cloth can more easily bear the minimum duty than cheap coarse cloth. In effect the provision would be an advantage to Lancashire which exports fine fabrics, over Japan. In other words it will be an indirect form of Imperial preference. And it is quite probable that such preference would be pressed upon India in the hope that in her distress she will have no other alternative than to accept it

Even if the above reports turn out to be true, it is little likely that the Assembly will accept any kind of Imperial preference in the present circumstances. That question can be considered, even from the point of view of those who aspire to Dominion Status, only when India enjoys that status and is complete mistress of her whole fiscal policy. There are besides special objections to the proposal in question. For an additional duty of only 4 per cent would hardly suffice to enable India to get over the present crisis, however convenient a low duty coupled with Imperial preference may be to Lancashire. And if the exchange is not lowered to 16 pence, an extra duty of 4 per cent. would be a poor recompense for the bounty of 12-1|2 per cent. which the higher ratio virtually gives to Lancashire. Again the proposal of a fixed minimum duty with its virtual discrimination against Japan may bring serious complications. The duty will naturally compel Japan to spin finer counts; and to do that effectively that country will buy less of Indian cotton and more from Egypt and America. This will appreciably reduce the price of Indian cotton and be a further blow to the producer. And it must always be borne in mind that unless the purchasing power of the producer is increased, there is little hope for Indian manufacturers. As a matter of fact what India needs more than anything else is such effective protection as will enable its mills to increase their production of finer counts, for India cannot be self-reliant so far as the supply of cloth is concerned until her mills are so reconstructed as to produce all the varieties of cloth according to the demand of her people. She needs protection as much against Lancashire as against Japan, if not more. By their apathy, bungling and regard for alien interests the Government have brought things to such a pass that they cannot redeem the situation unless they cease their tinkering methods and adopt a bold, comprehensive policy of protection, solely in the interests of India. As the Indian Merchants' Chamber stated in their letter to the Government of India, "in any other country a Government responsible to the people would have been turned out of office on a half-hearted vascillatng, paten work and irresponsible policy—if at all a policy it can be called-and, what is worse, a policy hostile to the nation's interests." The Chamber rightly warns the Government that there is danger in drifting "when Rome is burning" and that only a truly national policy can avert "a crisis and a disaster that looms large before us and threatens to overwhelm the country."

CAMPAIGN AGAINST RUSSIA.

—:o:—

Never was a more stupid outcry raised than that based on the recent reports issued from the Riga lie factory regarding alleged religious persecution in Soviet Russia. How barefacedly false are these reports is evident from the statement of the Metropolitan Sergius that there are tens of millions of orthodox churchmen in Russia and that the abolition of Sundays and holy days and other restrictions does not affect religion. That the Soviet authorities are carrying on a vigorous propaganda against religion is, of course, well-known and not denied by them. But they are not so foolish as to resort to forcible means in order to dissuade the peasants of Russia, who number millions, and who are proverbially more religious-minded than most European peoples, from their practices. They are adopting more effective means of abolishing what they consider to be the greatest superstition—namely, religion . And that is infusing among them a new faith—the faith that collective human efforts can create a heaven on this earth itself for all who work and are not pararsites. The truth of the matter is that vested capitalist interests in Western countries, which see a menace to themselves in the contact of Russia and its ideas with their own people, have not been happy over its official recognition. They would like to see Russia remain a pariah so that they may continue to prosper. It is not, therefore, surprising that in the British Parliament the Foreign Secretary is being bombarded with questions about Russia and attempts are being made to goad the Labour Government to such action as would lead to a rupture of official relations between Britain and that country. However, the warning contained in the Moscow paper "Isvestia," we have no doubt, will not be lost on Mr. Henderson. The journal pertinently points out that "the British Government has undertaken to interfere in a question not related to England or Anglo-Soviet relations." It adds: "This undertaking is in flagrant violation of the Anglo-Soviet Agreement concluded on the British Government's initiative and request. Any representations from British or any other Government will be regarded by the Soviet public as a hostile act and will meet with determined and effective resistance on the part of the Soviet Government." "Mind your own business" is what this warning in effect means and the position taken up by Russia is unassailable. It will not be long before Mr. Henderson realises this.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION.

—:o:—

Social reform through legislation is justly becoming more and more popular. The Legislative Assembly has before it at present no less than five important Bills which, if passed into law, are bound to quicken the pace of social reform considerably. Mr. M. R. Jayakar's Bill, making the gains of learning by a Hindu his separate property has been referred to a Select Committee with the assurance of benevolent neutrality from Government and the active support of even Mr. M. K. Acharya. As it does not affect Muslims, its success is assured and is only a question of time. The Bill will enable a Hindu member of a joint family to divide his gains of learning among his female relatives and dependents more equitably than the present law does. It is a very modest measure. But even a small reform in Hindu law or usage is a great gain inasmuch as it establishes the principle that ancient texts or customs are not unalterable but must change with changing circumstances.

Another Bill, that was considered but talked out last week, was the one amending the Special Marriage Act 1872. It was originally introduced by Dr. Gour in 1922 but was now balloted and moved by Mr. Jayakar. It validates inter-communal marriages without the parties to it having to forswear their religion, as they have to do under the Act of 1872. It thus helps a radical but necessary reform. It will no doubt evoke opposition from the orthodox, both Hindu and Muslim, as Dr. Gour's Bill did in 1922. But reformers should carry on vigorous agitation for it, and if they do so they are sure to succeed, as the flowing tide of reform is with them. As there are no more days for non-official Bills in this session it will come up for further discussion at the next session. Other social reform Bills before the Assembly include one by Mr. Jayakar removing the civic disabilities of the so-called untouchables and another by Dr. Gour enabling a Hindu wife to secure divorce from a husband who is impotent, imbecile or leprous. The latter Bill has ample Shastric support, though even without any it would be a just and humane measure.

FEWER PRISONS.

—:o:—

It is very gratifying to learn that British prisons are steadily decreasing in number. According to the "Daily Herald" there are now about half as many prisons in Britain as there were at the beginning of the present century. And Mr. Clynes, the Home Secretary, has found it possible to reduce the number still further because, as he himself observes, "we keep the people out of such places unless it is absolutely necessary." Here is a good lesson for Magistrates in Britisn India, who have far too much faith in what is called the deterrent effect of jails. The reduction in the number of prisons in the United States is even more striking and is attributed mainly to the success of prohibition and the progress of vocational as well as general education. But India at present can only admire the progress in these free countries. She can emulate their example worthily only when she frees herself first. Nothing makes a people law-abiding and responsible more than the consciousnses that they make their own laws and are responsible to themselves.

MISCHIEVOUS CANARD.

—:o:—

We would ask our readers to dismiss as a most mischievous canard the "The Daily Sketch's" Rome correspondent's statement, which Reuter has taken the trouble of cabling to India, that the ex-King Amanullah is 'en-route' to Afghanistan. Every lover of Afghanistan would wish the ex-King to be restored to his throne but every lover of Afghanistan would consider the present moment as the most inopportune one for him even to think of returning to his country. His return at the moment would be a signal for the recrudescence of civil war which no one wishes to avoid more than Amanullah himself. The canard about his reported departure for Afghanistan must have originated from a source that is inimical to the latter. It was the same Rome correspondent of the "Daily Sketch" who sometime ago broadcast another mischievous statement that Amanullah had been converted to Christianity—a statement which the latter lost no time in contradicting. We need hardly add that any statement coming from such a source must be suspect.

WILL BRITAIN EVER GIVE INDIA A FREE GOVT.?

"WE ARE SUPERLATIVELY GREAT IN CUNNING."

(By J. D. Jenkins.)

We have been assured from time to time during this last decade that "the ultimate goal of British policy" with regard to India is the establishment at some date in the near or distant future of a "full responsible Government." The Congress has no faith in this assurance, and as Britain refuses to show a satisfactory "sign" the Congress it seems, through its Working Committee, has decided to vest the Mahatma with full powers to organize the means which he considers necessary to overthrow by non-violent means the Government now established by law in British India. While it is not possible to say with any degree of accuracy what proportion of India's inarticulate millions he and his party represent, it cannot be denied that Mahatma Gandhi represents by his political views (about "the needs of India")—fully 99 per cent of the "articulate" or the politically minded, enducated millions of India. The one per cent who oppose him do so from considerations of expediency only.

AWE-INSPIRING SPECTACLE.

As long ago as September 1836. Macaulay in a famous Minute wrote:—"We know that India cannot have a free Government. But she may have the next best thing—a firm and impartial despotism." life and those of others in one final effort to smash or at any rate tc deal a smashing blow to this "firm and impartial despotism." The Mahatma seems to have at last come to the conclusion that the hour has come to dedicate his life and those of others in one final effort to smash or at any rate to deal a smashing blow to this "firm and impartial despotism." We must presume that he, at any rate, has calculated the cost wholly or in part. This much however, we do know, the greatest mortal that has appeared on this Earth for two thousand years has deliberately pitted himself against the mightiest Empire the world has seen, or of which there is any record in history. To me at least the spectacle is awe-inspiring whatever the ultimate result of the struggle—his cause is just. Now, it is demonstrable that Britain does not propose to grant to India what Mecaulay called a "Free Goverenment". What is the evidence? By a "Free Government" Mahatma Gandhi understands as a "National Government established in India, with powers to examine amongst other things, certain privileges," which according to him and his party—"the present ruling race have not legitimately earned." In a letter which I have from the Mahatma in his usual simple and accomplished English, and which I shall always treasure for its candour, the following words appear. In my letter to him I had asked for his opinion about the—"legitimate rights of any community in India.—Pandit Motilal having declared in the Assembly that "only Nationalists could do business lawfully" in India under the "Nehru constitution."

LEGITIMATE RIGHTS.

Gandhi replied as a "Friend to a Friend":— "In any constitution that I could endorse, I should certainly be against the confiscation of the legitimate rights of any community. I would however put stress upon the word legitimate. There are many privilege enjoyed by those who belong to the ruling race, which have not been legitimately earned. If therefore, I had my way, I should most decidedly examine every such privilege, and those which are discoverd not to have been legitimately obtained, should be taken away."

There is nothing in all this to frighten anyone. Now, the question is this: Is the present Govehnment in England; or would any other Government, Liberal or Conservative, be prepared to plant a "constitution" in India which would give Gandhi and his associates the power to examine any of these "Rights" and to "take them away" if discovered to be "not to have been 'legitimately' obtained? The answer is "No". Also, in any "constitution" which the Mahatma could endorse, there would have to be the power also to "repudiate debts" under certain circumstances. The present Government have made it perfectly clear that they do not propose to do two things'. They not only (1) will not grant such a "constitution", but they (2) will not allow circumstances to "arise" that would "make" "such" "things" "possible," and this is why £6,000,000 were raised the other day in London in five minutes. To talk, therefore, about the "ultimate goal" as being a "Free Governmet" in India is surely nothing but sheer cant, and damned humbug. It is nothing but an effort to outwit Indian opinion, "by specious diplomacy" or to "hoodwink it by sugar-coated falsehoods"—as a writer puts it in a recent issue of the "Spectator." But I am afraid the Mahatma will fail, not because of his weakness, or because the forces opposed to him are too formidable, but because he will—as others have been before him—be 'betrayed' by his own countrymen. Whatever "Right's" that are now possessed or—"enjoyed by us of the ruling race;" they are the result of "betrayals", and 'we' have' for over a century been busy in the 'mass production' of Judas Iscoriots in this ancient and mysterious land. We are superlatively great—in cunning.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

ITS CONSTITUTION—PAST AND PRESENT.

(BY COPERNICUS.)

I.

The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute was established and registered in 1884 as a society with the object of imparting instruction in the principle of Science and Art and their application to industrial and other purposes. The Management was vested in a Board of Trustees consisting of representatives of all bodies associated in the maintenance of the Institute. The original Memorandum of Association provided for a Board of Trustees consisting of a Chairman appointed by Government and 15 members, of whom

(1) 5 were to be nominated by Government,

(2) 5 were to represent the Ripon Memorial Committee

(3) 1 to represent the Sir J. J. Second Bart. Memorial Fund,

(4) 3 to represent the Bombay Municipality so long as it contributed a sum of not less than Rs. 5000|- annually,

(5) 1 to represent the Bombay Millowners' Association so long as it contributed Rs. 2000 per annum, with power to add to their number from among life members &c. One amongst the members of the Board thus constituted acted as Hon. Secretary to the Board.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

The Memorandum of Association was subsequently altered in 1922. The circumstances that led to this alteration form a very important chapter in the history of the Institute. In the year 1913 a scheme for the removal of the Institute to its present site at Matunga was drawn up. The War that intervened delayed the commencement of work until 1917. Soon after the starting of building operations the original estimates had to be revised and substantially increased on the ground of greater cost of building operations. Meanwhile the Institute funds suffered heavily owing to depreciation of securities in which the money was invested and as if to complete the turn of disastrous events there were also financial embezzlements on the part of a responsible employee. The combined result of these was that the Institute was in so great financial difficulties that it had to suspend building operations in 1922. The Board had to seek further financial assistance from the Government. The Governor convened a meeting of the Trustees at the Secretariat to consult them as to the future of the Institute. He stated that he considered the time had come to revise the constitution of the Board. He pointed out that the Ripon Trustees had five seats on the Board and represented a grant of a lac and a half of rupees, that this sum had long since been spent on the Textile Department in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Gift and that it was, therefore, undesirable that the representation should be continued. He also expressed his opinion that the time had come when a full time Secretary should be appointed in place of an Hon. Secretary and that the Principal of the Institute should also act as full time paid Secretary. He asked the Board of Trustees to consider his suggestions and let him know the conclusions they reached, when he would be in a position to deal further with their request for financial help. The Ripon Memorial Trustees considered their position and finanally decided unanimously that the practice of co-option could be discontinued and that no further members be appointed and that on the death or resignation of the last surviving member the representation should cease. The Board then decided to alter the Memorandum of Association in the light of suggestions made by the Governor.

CHANGES EFFECTED.

The changes effected were:—

(1) The then representatives of the Ripon Fund were to hold Office during their life time and on their death or resignation the representation was to cease.

(2) The representatives of the Mill Owners' Association were increased to two.

(3) The Government nominees were increased from five to seven.

(4) The Principal of the Institute was required also to act as full time Secretary.

These alterations in the constitution of the Board have had a far-reaching effect on the working of the Institute and merit a critical examination.

The decision arrived at with respect to the representation of the

(Continued on page 10.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Outrageous!

The order of the Punjab Government unseating Malik Lal Khan, Senior Vice-President, from the Gujranwala Municipal Committee, is an outrage on justice and on the rights of local self-government. Malik Lal Khan's sole "offence" is that on the Independence Day he gave permission in his capacity as Vice-Chairman of the Committee for hoisting the National Flag on the municipal building. As a matter of fact the Flag was not hoisted as armed police prevented that and the Deputy Commissioner cancelled the Vice-Chairman's order. But for giving the permission itself Malik Lal Khan, an elected member, has been unseated by the Government. This is a scandalous abuse of autocratic power and a mockery of local self-government, aggravated by the fact that the Government's order emanated—at least nominally—from the Ministry of Local Self-Government, supposed to be rseponsible to the people.

Counter-Challenge.

We are glad to learn that the members of the Committee have not tamely submitted to this insult to themselves and the National Flag. They moved a resolution in the Committee condemning Government's action, but the President arbitrarily adjourned the meeting while the mover was making his speech. Yet six elected members have already resigned from the Committee and are seeking re-election "to enable their respective constituencies to give their verdict on the Government decision which seeks to challenge the very principle of Local Self-Government." We hope they will be returned unopposed or by overwhelming majorities. Besides, the affront to the National Flag should induce other Municipalities in the Punjab and elsewhere to emulate the example of the Calcutta Corporation and to assert fully their right to hoist the Flag on the municipal buildings.

Yamunabai Nair Hospital.

The Secretary, Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital, Lamington Road (North), Jetha Street, Bombay, has issued an appeal to the public for funds for the hospital. This hospital is giving entirely free medical, surgical, gynaecology and dental aid to the poor sufferers of all communities. It is a complete unit in itself and treats a large number of indoor and outdoor patients. We whole-heartedly endorse the appeal and trust that it will evoke prompt and generous response.

A Thought for the Day.

"At all times and in all ages, it is to the young that the preachers of new movements have addressed themselves.....I appealed to the young to help me in the great national movement (the boycott of British goods as a protest against the Partition of Bengal)....I felt that they would help to create a body of public opinion without which we could not hope to succeed. I addressed them at numerous public meetings, and warm was the response. Their enthusiasm was roused to a pitch such as I had never before witnessed."

SURENDRANATH BANERJEA.

Wife: "Fancy, to think that it is already fifteen years since we went to war."

Husband (absently): "Have we been married as long as that, my dear?"

WORLD OF SPORTS.

FURTHER PLAY IN LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Ranga Rao And Limbdi Have Great Duel With Andrews And Rose.

The stands on the Queen's Road Courts were well filled on Wednesday afternoon when the Western India Tournament entered the interesting stage and competition became keener owing to the approach of the quarter finals.

Chopra had an opportunity to avenge his defeat at the hands of Khardekar in the Presidency Hard Court Tournament. He won in two straight sets but the last was a long drawn out duel, which he took after sixteen games. Chopra made few mistakes, relying upon clever placing for victory.

Two Poona visitors Ghorpade and Burke were opposed in another singles encounter, the former running out the victor after a closely contested game.

Mr. M. Desai, a promising young player lost to the more experienced Brough, who frequently out drove the Wilson College graduate.

Messrs. Andrews and Rose played a remarkable match against Limbdi and Rango Rao, the Indian combination, emerging victorious at the end of a hard fought two sets. Andrews' strorng volleying and placing against the Crafty Cross Court tactics of Rango Rao, was a treat to watch. Rose gave his partner every assistance, but the better understanding of Limbdi and Rango Rao turned the scales in their favour.

Brooke Edwards and Brough had little difficulty in disposing of Mr. Desai and Merchant in a hard hitting match.

Mrs. Covell made smooth progress by eliminating Mrs. Phillips in the Liades' Singles.

The following are the results:—

MEN'S SINGLES.
(Fourth Round).

Brough beat M. M. Desai (6-2) (6-1).

Chopra beat Khardrekar (6-1) (9-7).

Ghorpade beat Burke (6-3) (6-3).

MEN'S DOUBLES.
(Third Round).

G. Limbdi and Rango Rao beat Andrews and Rose (6-3) (6-4).

Raja Iyer and Wagle beat Clarke and Allum (6-1) (6-3).

Brooke-Edwards and Brough beat Merchant and M. M. Desai (6-1) (6-2).

Tyebjee and Metha beat Annett and Schleiter (7-9) (6-4) (11-9).

Kean and Burke vs. Jew and McLeod (1-1) unfinished.

Olivares and K. Naoroji beat Babulal and Pandya (6-3) (6-4).

LADIES' SINGLES.
(Second Round).

Mrs. McDougall beat Mrs. Row (6-4) (6-4).

Mrs. Covell beat Mrs. Phillips (6-0) (6-1).

Mrs. Clayton beat Miss Thornby (3-6) (6-1) (6-3).

LADIES' DOUBLES.
(Second Round).

Mrs. Davindson and Mrs. Covell beat Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. Maundull (6-0) (6-1).

Mrs. Portlock and Mrs. Freke beat Mrs. McKenzie and Miss Holt (1-6) (6-2) (6-3).

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

Court No. 1. 4-30 p.m.: Andrews vs. Chopra, followed by Ghorpade vs. Chari.

Court No. 2. 4-15 p.m.: Fox vs. Kamuddin, followed by Mrs. Covell vs. Mrs. Clayton, followed by Brooke-Edwards and Mrs. McDougall vs. Ranga Rao and Mrs. Corbett-Wright.

Court No. 4. 4-15 p.m.: Brooke-Edwards and Brough vs. Tew and McLeod vs. Burke and Keane, followed by Mr. and Mrs. Patterson vs. G. Limbdi and Mrs. Kania.

Court No. 5. 4-30 p.m.: Mrs. Low and Miss Row vs. Mrs. McDougall and Miss Stebbing.

Court No. 6. 4-15 p.m.: Limbdi and Rango Rao vs. Tyebjee and Metha.

First available Court, 5 p.m.: Brough and Mrs. Davindson vs. Pereira and Miss Moran.

Andrews and Mrs. Covell vs. E. Rose and Mr. McKenzie.

COURSE AND TRAINING NEWS.

The Latest Gallops.

(By "PILOT").

CONCILIATOR (Howell) HIGHNESS (Sibbritt) and TRISTAN (Stokes) galloped ten furlongs HIGHNESS finished ahead.

GREEN FLAG (Reynolds) outpaced a stable companion in a fast ten furlongs on the race track.

SHIPSHAPE (Riding Boy) DARIAL II (Howell) and WESTERHAM (Sibbritt) did a rousing mile on the track. WESTERHAM and SHIPSHAPE finished together.

ROMANESCO (Brace) went better than STAR OF FRANCE (C. Hoyt) over ten furlongs.

FACINO (Walker) was impressive when sent over 10 furlongs.

TYNAGH (Barnett) galloped 1½ miles, was accompanied by ARCH KNIGHT (Riding Boy) for the first nine furlongs, and MOUNT ARGOS (Riding Boy) over the last six. Tynagh finished well.

LONG REIGN (Townsend) pleased in a ten furlong gallop.

HOPPY (Brace) and FORDNEY (C. Hoyt) traversed ten furlongs. HOPPY was better and should be watched.

CHEERFUL GIFT (McQuade) was sent over 10 furlongs. VIJAYAKUMAR (Riding Boy) joined him over the last nine furlongs, both finishing well.

WELCOME GIFT (Barnett) and ICE MARK (Riding Boy) contested a fast five furlongs from the nine to the four. Both are in good condition.

POBEIDA (Riding Boy) was seen to advantage in a rousing four furlongs.

CAVERN (Barnett) was slightly better than VESINGTON PLANET (Riding Boy) when the pair negotiated a fast five.

THREE STAR II (Walker) proved superior to SAXPENCE (Brace) in a smart gallop over six furlongs.

THE LAWYER (C. Hoyt) and ATHBOY (Brace) were sent six furlongs at top speed. THE LAWYER shaped better and should be watched.

EASTERN ESSEX (Riding Boy) was sharpened over five furlongs. Went in good style.

STAR OF INDIA (Morris) had for company SHRI NARAYAN (Riding Boy) and TARAMATI (Riding Boy) when the trio were sent over six furlongs. STAR OF INDIA was best.

STAR EYES (Townsend) went better than CHABOOTRA (Riding Boy) over a fast four furlongs.

SHINING STAR (Townsend) showed a clean pair of heels to PUFFIN (Howell) in a smart six furlong sprint.

CHARMAINE (Riding Boy) was not too impressive when accompanied by CO-RESPONDENT (Stokes) over six furlongs.

PALM LEAF (Reynolds) and THE SLOAT (Riding Boy) finished together in an easy five furlong gallop on the race track.

BIRDWOOD (Hardinge) had the better of HENRIETTA (Riding Boy) in a fast six furlongs. The former is very well now.

L.S.D. (Riding Boy) pleased when sent over six furlongs.

PACK UP (Barnett), FOUR SQUARE (Thompson) and TINDER GEE (Black) were sent a stripped six furlongs. PACK UP was the best of the trio and should be watched.

LONELY INN (Lewis) held an advantage over ECLAIR (Herbert) in a brisk six furlongs. LONELY INN finished ahead.

MANJI strode out freely and well in a mile and a half-spin.

Barnett sent JODI over eleven furlongs and found him travelling well.

SARSAM (Riding Boy) disposed of BUICK (Reynolds) in a gallop round the course.

FUNNY FACE (Hoyt) was galloped an easy mile on the race track.

WALIDA (C. Hoyt) traversed ten furlongs at a strong pace. Must be a good thing for the cup.

SHEEMA (Obaid) covered ten furlongs in fine style. Fit and well.

RADHA'A (Howell) went well in a dash over five furlongs. An improving sort.

Good gallops by SHAHZAMAN, FAKRI PASHA, MOON SPARK, SELMAN and NOMAN have been recorded.

—:o:—

PHIL SCOTT PREPARES FOR FIGHT AGAINST SHARKEY.

MIAMI BEACH Feb. 18.

Phil Scott has entered upon the final stage of his preparation for his fight against Jack Sharkey on February 27. A gate of £100,000 is expected and seats for £30,000 have been sold.

Sharkey at the moment is favourite, but should Scott win he will probably meet Carnera in England sometime next summer.

KID BERG WINS AGAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The English Lightweight Champion by defeating Mushy Callahan, Junior Welter-weight Champion of America who retired in the Tenth round of a contest at the Albert Hall has recorded his seventeenth success since his trip to America. The British boxer is leaving for America almost immediately to fight Sammy Mandell for the Light-weight title.

LATEST SCORES IN BILLIARDS TOURNEY.

The following are the closing scores in the Billiards match at the Memorial Hall:

Walter Lindrum ...	16,640
Clark McConachy ...	14,803

In the Billiards match at Edinburgh the following are the closing scores:—

Willie Smith	16,700
Tom Newman	11,701

Smith made a break of 1,541.

M. C. C. PILE UP HUGE SCORE.

—:o:—

Match Against George Town.

GEORGE TOWN, Feb. 18.

The M. C. C. declared their first innings closed at 555 for 8 wickets.

The heroes of the match were Hendren and Ames who contributed 171 and 107 runs respectively. The former is in irresistible form at the moment and made his huge score in 2 hours and 50 minutes.

British Guiana who made 264 runs in their first venture, were 69 for 3 in their second innings at the close of play to-day.

A QUICK CHANGE ARTISTE.

—:o:—

Lon Chaney At The Capitol.

Transforming himself from the grim-faced detective in the pursuit of a gang of crooks to the tender and affectionate lover, an accomplished quick change artiste is Lon Chaney, one of the greatest character actors of the screen, who is starred with the beautiful Anita Page in the Metro-Goldwyn picture "While the city sleeps", now showing at the Capitol cinema.

Known as the "man of thousand faces," Lon Chaney plays a highly complex character in a thrilling epic of New York's highly-drilled police force. He shows two sides of human nature in a vivid drama of New York's underworld. His love for the heroine is a delicate bit of soft sentiment that is contrasted with his dogged and determined chase of a gaster mob. It is a picture well worth seeing, if only to see Lon Chaney at his best in his versatile adaptibility to assume to perfection diverse character.

The Rialto.

—:o:—

When the old-fashioned dignity of prim and proper New England clashes with modern youth the sparks sure fly. That is just what happens in First National's "Man Crazy" featuring Dorothy Mackaill and Jack Mulhall which opened yesterday for a run of three days. The girl of the family is not so strong for the old conventions. She opens a hot-dog stand at the side of the Boston Post road to help a crippled boy make a living, and this horrifiest her old grandmother. Then to top it all she falls in love with a truck driver. Imagine the complications that follow this situation and you have a good idea of the interest that follows the love affair of the girl and the boy. This love love affair is punctuated by auto-chases, boot-leggers' plots and other exciting events, all contributing to a picture that is lively and spontaneous, with surprises and thrills.

MR. FYZEE RAHAMIN'S PICTURES.

—:o:—

Exhibition At Town Hall.

The private view of the exhibition of Mr. Fyzee-Rahamin's pictures will be held at the Town Hall on Monday the 24th instant, when H. E. the Governor of Bombay will also visit it.

The exhibition will be kept open to the public for a week.

MEDICAL SERVICES CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

PLEA FOR RESEARCH FACILITIES.

CALCUTTA. Feb. 19.

Dr. U. N. Brahmachari in the course of his presidential address at the Eleventh Annual Conference of the Bengal Branch of the Indian Provincial Medical Services Association held here, regretted the tendency on the part of some people taking the view that European qualification was a necessary passport to higher appointments in the Medical Department of the Government. Dr. Brahmachari urged the teachers of medical colleges to try and remove the stigma of the lower standard of teaching said to be obtaining in India. The speaker deplored the fact, that since 1915, only one with a purely Indian qualification had been admitted into the I. M. S. With regard to medical research, he appealed to physicians to take to research into diseases rampant in the country and urged the Government to provide facilities, without differentiation, to efficient men in the field.—A. P.

LAHORE HUNGER-STRIKERS.

Condition Growing Worse.

LAHORE, Feb. 19.

The condition of the hunger-strikers in the alleged conspiracy case is daily growing worse. They are said to have grown extremely weak and Rajguru has developed pneumonia and refuses to take any medicine.—A. P.

MAGIC AS A FINE ART.

—:o:—

AN INTERVIEW WITH NICOLA.

A Hint To Indian Magicians.

Those who have seen the American magician Nicola's performances at the Empire Theatre must have been puzzled to account for many of his sensational illusions. Cutting a woman into pieces and piercing another girl with sharp pointed iron spikes,—these feats, among others, are so baffling a mystery that after closely watching them the spectator is more mystified than ever.

How is it done? And is it accomplished by the usual kind of magic or some peculiar occult or spiritual powers? Seeking a clue to this problem, a representative of the "Chronicle" interviewed Mr. Nicola at his rooms in the Taj Mahal Hotel.

In the course of a highly interesting discussion of the subject, Mr. Nicola made it clear that magic has nothing to do with occoltism or spiritualism, nor with what is known as "black magic" controlled by spirits of the nether world.

AN ENTERTAINMENT.

Magic is principally a form of entertainment, explained Mr. Nicola. To perform the tricks successfully, it requires considerable skill with the hand, and great mental alertness and ingenuity. Magic is always so popular because it mystifies the people who want to find out how the various feats are done.

Magic is not the doing of impossible things. It is governed by certain definite principles which the would-be magician has to master and apply to his art. These principles are of the physical world, principles of physical science. Not knowing these, the ordinary people are unable to account for the feats of magic, and therefore regard them as "miracles".

Mr. Nicola said that his great success was due to a better understanding and application of those principles. He has developed ordinary magic to a greater degree of perfection, to the level of a "fine art."

INDIAN MAGICIANS.

Asked about his experience of Indian magicians, Mr. Nicola said that they were certainly very clever. But they were very conservative in their methods, and did not use their talents and brains to improve their feats. That was why they did not advance in their art. He (Mr. Nicola) himself was doing some Indian tricks, but had improved upon them, doing them with greater finish and more convincing and effective methods. The Indian magicians with the skill that they have could certainly advance much further if they adopted more progressive methods. Magic as an art needs to be continually developed like any other art.

Mr. Nicola added that he had been taking great care of himself to keep himself always fit physically. He never drank nor smoked, and regularly took excercise, playing tennis which was his favourite game.

Mr. Nicola had the great advantage of being trained by his father, a famous magician himself, whom he began to assist while he was a mere child of four years. On his father's death, he inherited all his expensive and elaborate equipment and paraphernalia of his profession, to which he had been making constant additions. Though Mr. Nicola is visiting India for the first time, he had been exhibiting his art in all parts of the world for the last 25 years. He was made a member by the Indian Magicians' Society, Madras, when he visited that city some time back.

S. I. R. Strike Case Appeal.

—:o:—

MADRAS, Feb. 18.

At the Madras High Court, Mr. Justice Wallace and Mr. Justice Jackson are engaged in hearning the Criminal appeal filed by Mukundlal Sircar, Singaravelu Chetti and 13 others who were convicted to 10 years rigorous imprisonment each by the Sessions Judge of Trichinopoly in connection with the recent South Indian Railway Strike. Mr. T. Rangacharlar is arguing the case on behalf of the first and second accused. A reference was made to-day by the Chief Justice in the High Court, touching the death of Sir Guy Rutledge, Chief Justice of the Rangoon High Court.—A. P.

MERCILESS CRITICISM OF GOVT. POLICY.

(Continued from page 12).

discussed at some length how Government was apathetic to the improvement of the indigenous industry. Lately they had thrown responsibilities on the industry, which could not be borne by it. A time had come when this Government must find out fresh sources of revenue and if necessary approach the Government of India for remitting their share of the excise duty on foreign liquor.

Rao Bahadur S. T. Kambli (Dharwar) saw no reason to enthuse over the so-called surplus budget. It was really a deficit budget which by a mere stroke of pen was converted into a surplus budget. The rural areas were crying for more attention at the hands of Government. The scanty benefits which they got from Government were nothing as compared to the excessive revenue which they paid.

The House then adjourned to Thursday 1 p.m.

BARRAGE WORKMEN DROWNED.

—:o:—

Interpellations In The Council.

The following are a few of the important questions and answers at the current session of the Bombay Legislative Council:—

1. Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole: Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of workmen employed on the Lloyd Barrage at Sukkur that were drowned in the Indus river in the accident that occurred there recently;

(b) whether any compensation has been given to their heirs?

The Hon. Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatallah: (a) It is presumed that the Hon. Member refers to the ferry boat accident on the Indus which occurred in the morning of the 30th December 1928 at about 9 a.m. No definite information is available as to the actual number of workmen drowned. It is believed that 3 men employed on the Barrage Works were drowned. Eight workmen have not since been heard of and their fate is doubtful.

(b) No.

MOTOR ACCIDENTS, BOMBAY.

Mr. S. C. Joshi: Will Government be pleased to state:—

(a) the average number of motor accidents in the City of Bombay per year:

(b) the precautions taken by Government to reduce the number:

(c) whether it has been held to be necessary to reduce the present speed limit per hour of motor vehicles in the busy and crowded streets of the City of Bombay?

The Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson: (a) The period for which the information is required has not been stated. The average yearly number of accidents for the five years 1924-1928 was 2,095.

(b) The adoption of measures to reduce the number of accidents is a matter which has engaged and is engaging the earnest attention of Government. Some of the measures already taken are:—

(i) In 1924 a Traffic Control Department was attached to the office of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

(ii) The Rules under the Indian Motor Vehicles and the Bombay Public Conveyances Acts have been amended to bring them into conformity with modern requirements.

(iii) Drivers of public motor vehicles are subjected to severer tests before they are granted licenses, and Inspectors of the Motor Vehicles Department visit motor training schools and give instruction both to instructors and to pupils

(iv) Steps have been taken to impart knowledge of traffic and "safety first" rules to the general public, such as

(a) introducing suitable lessons into school books,

(b) the issue of posters and booklets,

(c) the exhibition of lantern slides at Cinemas.

(v) In 1929 a permanent Traffic Committee sitting every quarter was appointed to assist the Commissioner of Police.

(c) No. It is considered that the speed of motor vehicles regulates itself to the density of the traffic.

ARMS, HOLDERS, GODHRA

Mr. W. S. Mukadam (Panch Mahals District): Will Government be pleased to state the names and number of License holders and the description of the arms in the city of Godhra:—

The Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson: The number of license holders in Godhra City is 104. Apart from the great labour involved in compiling the information desired by the Hon. Member, Government do not consider that its publication would serve any useful purpose.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

COUPON NO. 1.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE FREE INSURANCE

In conjunction with the British India General Insurance Co., Ltd

FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ONLY.

The Bombay Chronicle Company, Limited, Hari Building, Old Customs House Road, Bombay, will pay to the *bona fide* holder or legal personal representative of such holder, of this coupon:

Rs. 15,000 (FIFTEEN THOUSAND) if the holder shall be fatally injured by an accident to any railway train in which the holder is travelling as a fare-paying or pass-bearing passenger.

Rs. 5,000 (FIVE THOUSAND) if the holder shall be permanently and totally disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight in both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the holder be permanently and partially disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one

CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are of the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.

(b) Such holder shall, prior to the accident, have signed his or her name in ink or pencil in the space provided.

(c) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.

(d) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.

(e) This insurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.

(f) This insurance is limited to one coupon associated with this newspapet for any one holder and holds good only during the period of this issue to the time of the next corresponding issue.

(g) Such holder shall at the time of the accident have the signed coupon on his or her person.

Signature of Holder .....

Available from 6 a. m. Feb. 20th to 6 a. m. Feb. 21st 1930.

A Subscriber who has paid his subscription in advance for the *BOMBAY CHRONICLE* to an authorised Newsagent or to the Publishers will, on forwarding the subscription receipt bearing subscriber's signature to The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., be provided with a certificate exempting him or her between the time of the issue of the certificate and the expiration of the period to which the subscription applies from the necessity of signing coupons or carrying the current copy of *The BOMBAY CHRONICLE*.

FREE GENERAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

FOR REGISTERED AND CERTIFIED SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

The Bombay Chronicle Company, Limited, Hari Building, Old Custom House, Road, Bombay, will pay to a *bona fide* registered subscriber to "The Bombay Chronicle" on legal personal representative of such subscriber:—

Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by an accident to any licensed power driven public conveyance in which the Subscriber is being conveyed as a fare paying or pass bearing passenger.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 1,500 (ONE THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.

(b) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay, within fourteen days of its occurrence.

(c) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.

(d) This assurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.

(e) This assurance shall neither extend to nor cover death, injury, or disablement (1) from intentional self-injury, suicide or attempted suicide, (2) whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, (3) whilst engaging in aviation or ballooning, (4) directly or indirectly caused by invasion, the act of foreign enefy, hostilities, warlike operations (whether before or after the declaration of war), riot, civil commotion, rebellion, the exercise of military or usurped power or insanity, (5) arising or resulting from the Registered Subscriber committing any breach of the law.

A subscriber is also entitled to all Railway Accident benefits as mentioned in the Coupon above.

Subscribers only to the Sunday Edition of *The Bombay Chronicle* will be entitled to all the Benefits of the Scheme of Railway and General Accidents Insurance only during the period of 24 hours from 6 a.m. every Sunday to 6 a.m. every Monday

SIR GEORGE RAINY'S "COLLAPSE."

The Result Of Inchcape Clash!

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION MUST GO.

Discussion On Railway Budget.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 19.

A general discussion on the Railway Budget was held by the Assembly to-day. The discussion was initiated from the Central Muslim benches by Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi who urged that the Railway Budget should be presented at the Simla session, as it was impossible to give adequate attention to two budgets, coming one after the other. He contended that the separation of Railway Finance from General Finance was not effective. The Railway Member could not raise a loan on the security of Railways, just as Municipalities and Port Trusts did. The result was he depended on general financial conditions. Such a promising railway scheme as Dacca-Aricha project was held up, which the Railway Member told them he wished to see commenced. Mr. Ghuznavi warned the Government that the Bengal members would give them no peace until this railway was pushed through. ("Hear, hear.") He demanded that land acquisition for the purpose should at once proceed. He further pointed out that private steamer services were paralysing railway services in East Bengal. Of the Siamese twins, the Inchcape interests were stronger so that when Sir George Rainy came into clash with Inchcape he collapsed. (Cheers.) He wished that railways should run their own steamer services. Finally he contended that there was no proper method of inquiry into accidents.

AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS FORSEKEN.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas followed from the Independent benche, and said that since the separation of Railway Finance this was the first time when there was a deficit, properly called, caused by the cessation of expansion of traffic, specially goods traffic. The speaker srongly felt that Sir George Rainy owed an explanation why he had failed to put out an agricultural r ailway programme by not treating the agricultural produce in the same manner as coal. Was it, he asked, because the agricultural interests were not vocal in the House in the same manner as the interests of coal mines of Calcutta. Sir Purshottamdas feared that if the Railway Member's anticipated surplus were not realised it would cause further inroads into railway reserves.

The speaker referring to capital expenditure said that one who toured India could not help feeling the penalty India was paying by way of substantial interest of extravagantly grand scales in which stations were laid out. The Lucknow station, for instance, was so costly that the Postal Department was made to pay a monthly rent of 500 for a room in the station instead of Rs. 55 before the new station was built. He welcomed the assurances about the removal of racial discrimination and contended that this change was possible only because of the State management of railways. He instanced the case of B. N. Railway where Indians had no right. He demanded that this railway must be taken over when the time came. (Cheers.)

Finally, Sir Purshottamdas condemned the extravagance of railways, granting to numerous Anglo-Indian employees, the Lee Concessions at considerable cost. As for the promised relief to the lowpaid staff the Railway Member had given them no details of the scheme. The speaker could not therefore judge whether the Labour Member's work deserved any praise.—A. P.

RECKLESS EXPENDITURE.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar held that separation of Railway Finance had led to extravagance and established Imperial autocracy on the part of the Railway Board. Electrification of the line to Poona was not justified. It had not vielded greater traffic and would not bring increased fares. If it was an unparalleled achievement it was only possible at other peoples' expense. India was indeed a country where reckless expenditure could be incurred with impunity.

WANTED ORGANISED FIGHT.

Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya condemned Government for using its bloc votes for returning the same members of the various Standing Committees of the House which committees these members did not attend. He wanted a statement showing the attendance of members at these committees, also how many if any schemes placed by Government before the Standing Committees were rejected (hear hear) so that the House might like to change any useless members (cheers). He also regretted that non-official members did not collaborate and give organised fight "to the enemy."

Sir Hugh Cocke regretted that the capital programme of the new works had been cut down but the Railway Board must look ahead and plan out in advance the lines needed so that when money was available these could be pushed through at a rapid rate

WHY THIS DISCRIMINATION.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt wanted agricultural resources to be developed more quickly than transport

Col. Gidney: Will you come to Delhi in a caravan?

Dutt: Certainly.

Mr. Dutt complained of utter indifference on the part of the railways towards trade unions and asked why the smallest minority namely the Anglo-Indians received all the higher railway posts and Indians were treated with contempt.

OVERCROWDING IN 3RD CLASS.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed in a maiden speech declared that the Assembly alone should have a determined voice in giving money for the railways. The Stores Purchase Committee should be in India and not in London. The High Commissioner there was the representative of the India Office and not of the Government of India. He bitterly complained regarding overcrowding in 3rd class and urged that railway servants who placed more than the requisite quota in railway carriages should be prosecuted. He emphasised the need for an independent audit to scrutinise the Railway working.

DOMINION STATUS.

VICEROY'S ANNOUNCEMENT WELCOMED.

Council Passes Sir Sankaran's Resolution.

NEW DELHI, Feb 19.

Sir Sankaran Nair raised the Reforms question at the meeting of the Council of State to-day. He moved: "This Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that he be pleased to convey to the Viceroy and His Majesty's Government its thanks for the announcement of November 1 that the natural issue of India's constitutional progress is the attainment of Dominion Status and is implicit in 1917 declaration that the goal of British policy is progressive realisation of responsible Government as integral part of the British Empire and that before the stage of Parliamentary Committeee is reached His Majesty's Government propose to invite representatives of different parties and interests in British India as well as representatives of Indian States to a Conference for the purpose of seeking the greatest possible measure of agreement in regard both to British Indian and all Indian problems so that it may be possible for them eventually to submit to Parliament such proposals on these grave issues as may command a wide measure of general assent."

Sir Hari Singh Gour and many other members of the Assembly were present in the galleries when Sir Sankaran Nair commenced his speech.

WHAT IS DOMINION STATUS.

Referring to the first part of the resolution emphasising Lord Irwin's announcement that Dominion Status was implicit in 1917 declaration Sir Sankaran Nair welcomed it as very vital. By Dominion Status was meant in the language of the Imperial Conference Resolution the status of the autonomous States within the British Empire equal in status and in no way subordinate one to another in domestic or external affairs though united by common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Lord Irwin's emphasis that this was the goal of the 1917 declaration was supported by the declarations of the parties in British Parliament. Mr. Baldwin on behalf of the Conservatives had accepted this and Mr. Lloyd George on behalf of the Liberals had accepted it. These would be found in the House of Commons debate of November last. Mr. Lloyd George in fact went so far as to point out that this Declaration of 1917 was considered by the Imperial Conference to which all Dominions and India were parties.

"SACROSANCT."

Sir Sankaran Nair continued: "So this may be taken as sacrosanct and not to be interfered with in any way by the British Government." Referring to the necessity for this announcement of October 31 by Lord Irwin, Sir Sankaran Nair alluded to Sir Malcolm Hailey's interpretation in the Assembly on behalf of the Government that Dominion Status was higher than final step and beyond responsible Government. This interpretation was immediately impeached by Indian popular leaders who regarded it as a breach of faith and demanded Dominion Status to be accepted as having been implied in 1917 declaration. This was not done by British Government either in India or in England. What was the result? When the Simon Commission and the Central Committee toured throughout the country they were boycotted. The All-Parties' Conference however met and produced a report in which pages were devoted to the refutation of the doctrine that responsible Government did not include Dominion Status.

Even then nothing was done by the Government of India. No wonder there was a fierce challenge at the Calcutta Congress for Dominion Status. Government did not do anything even after the Calcutta Congress decision. The agitation was kept up and at long last as a result of Lord Irwin's mission to England last summer His Excellency announced on October 31 that Dominion Status was implied in that Declaration of 1917. And at once, the position in India had entirely changed. Who was responsible for this change? It was Lord Irwin. For, as the poceedings of the House of Lords would show Lord Reading was opposed to it and according to Mr. Wedgwood Benn Conservatives Liberals and ex-Secretaries of State for India were all opposed to this being made but in view of the altered circumstances they were induced to accept it. So, but for the moral courage and great conviction of Lord Irwin this change would not have happened in India.

R. T. CONFERENCE.

Proceeding, Sir Sankaran Nair referred to the proposed Round Table Conference and said although this did affect the prestige and influence of the Simon Commission and his own Indian Central Committee there was no doubt that national demand was there and political circumstances required holding of such a conference. Indeed he had already heard that reports of his Central Committee and the Simon Commission might as well be burnt and these would be taken by the London Conference as one of the many evidences. But the situation demanded the pooling of all resources for constructive effort towards solution for the whole of India including the Indian States. General agreement was the need for the hour and athough the horizon was menacing (as judged by reports of the Independence movement) there was no doubt that the destiny of India in the coming months was in the hands of statesmen. By passing this resolution the Council of State would be doing bare duty by the country and assure those statesmen that in their hour of earnest effort to evolve a scheme of Dominion Status for India they had the support of the country and there should be no weakening of that effort. (Applause).

MR. ASTHENA'S AMENDMENT.

Munshi Narain Pershad Asthena moved his amendment which after welcoming the Viceregal announcement sought to represent to His Majesty's Government that Indian opinion would only be satisfied if Dominion Status was granted forthwith with proper safeguards and that at the proposed Round Table Conference representatives of the different parties and interests in British India as well as the representatives of Indian States should be invited to discuss the necessary safeguards during the period of transition and evolve a scheme for Dominion Status in India. He felt that resolution did not clearly express views of the House.

WITHDRAW IT.

Sir Mohd. Habibullah said that both Government and mover of the resolution were in agreement in their anxiety for harmonious atmosphere for the success of the Round Table Conference but the demands outlined in the amendment were precisely the subjects to be discussed by the Round Table Conference. He, therefore, advised the mover to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. Khaparde held that Dominion Status with safeguards during the period of transition meant no immediate grant of Dominion Status which made the amendment unnecessary.

Sir Arthur Froom said he would give the conference a free hand for choosing the subjects for discussion. He thought the amendment was a sort of mandate for the Conference.

Lala Ramsarandas also opposed the amendment which the House rejected without division.

MUSLIM RIGHTS.

Mr. Mahmood Suhrawardy next moved his amendment which pointed out that Moslem opinion would only be satisfied if proper and adequate safeguards for Moslem rights, interests and religious observances were provided in India's future constitution and therefore only such Moslems should be invited at the forthcoming Round Table Conference as truly reflected Moslem opinion as expressed at the All India Moslem Conference held in Delhi.

Sir M. Habibullah quoted from the Viceroy's speech addressing the Muslim Federation at Bombay, containing the assurance that the Round Table Conference would be so composed as to include all the various interests, and asked Mr. Suhrawardy to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. Suhrawardy, however, pressed his amendment which was lost without division.

Sir M. Habibullah then welcomed the resolution on behalf of Government.

Sardar Charanjit Singh and Lala Ramsaran Das supported the motion which was carried without a dissentient voice.

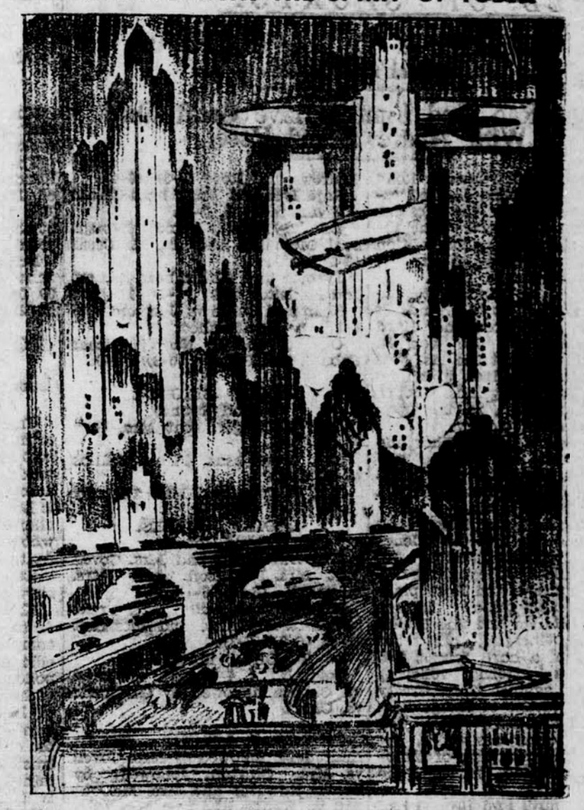
The House adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

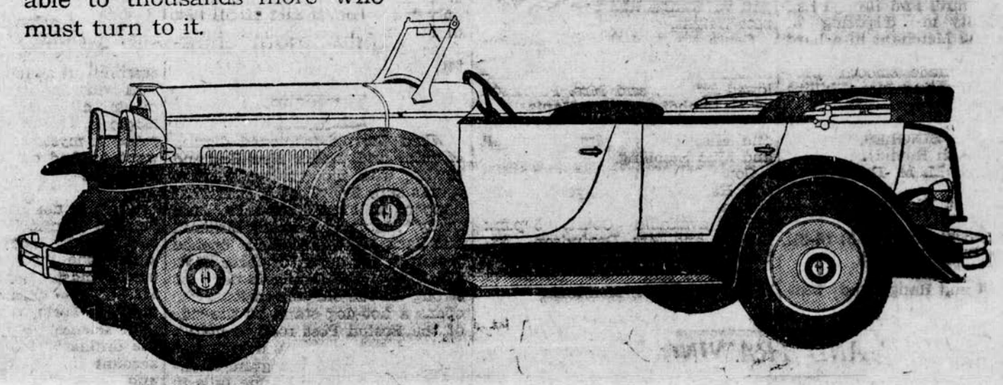
"IN KEEPING WITH THE SPIRIT OF TODAY"

Adding New Lustre to an Honored Name

For 21 years the motorists of the world have honoured the name Hupmobile by acclaiming it the pattern of fine engineering. And Hupmobile recognizes the obligation entailed by this reputation. It responds by giving the public the greatest Six of all time—a faster, finer, smarter Hupmobile—and yet priced fully 25% lower

To live up to its honoured name, Hupmobile doubled its factory facilities to enhance Hupmobile intrinsic value, to lower the actual price, and to make this marvellous Six available to thousands more who must turn to it.





THE BOMBAY GARAGE

Bandstand, Chowpatty: - - - - - - BOMBAY.

Branches:—POONA, AHMEDABAD, NAGPUR, DHULIA, JALGAON & JUBBULPORE.

HUPMOBILE

A "BLESSING" for Patients

suffering from Cough, Asthma and Bronchitis.

NOROLINA SYRUP.

Hundreds of Doctors have tried and therefore they recommend it strongly. It is superior to other similar preparations. It is also a good tonic.

Price Rs. 2-4 per bottle.

TOOTH-ALL-CURE.

Successful remedy for Pyorrhea, tooth-ache, smell of the mouth and tauncer. Many Dentists of Bombay and Hospitals of Italy and France have approved it. Price Rs. 2-4 per bottle.

CAN BE HAD FROM ALL CHEMISTS.

Sole Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon:

THE ORIENTAL TEXTILE TRADING CO., Ltd.,

Chemical Dept., Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

THE LATE DR. SHIKHARE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 19.

Dr. P. V. Shikhare who was in an unconscious state from Saturday last, due to an attack of paralysis, at last passed away on Monday noon. The funeral procession started from his house at 4 and was taken through the main streets. On the way at various institutions the dead body was profusely garlanded. The procession was attended by most of the prominent doctors and other distinguished gentlemen of the City.

Dr. Shikhare was born in 1874 at Dhulia and was educated there. He took the L.M. & S. degree of the Grant Medical College in 1896 and secured the Charles Muirhead prize of medical proficiency. He was taken up in the Bombay Medical Service and appointed surgeon and lecturer in the Sassoon Hospital and the B. J. Medical School of Poona. He distinguished himself very much and became very popular with students and the citizens. From Poona he was transferred to Thana and Broach as Civil Surgeon. Then he retired, as he could not work properly and was staying in his house in Poona, where he breathed his last

He was a Theosophist and may be said to be in the inner confidence of Dr. Besant. He was a very willing supporter of the Seva Sadan which owes profoundly to his services and to other institutions promoting child-welfare, women's education, rescue of widows, etc. He was a silent worker and also very slow. He was sincere to a degree and in private conduct very amiable. He had a large number of friends. In practice as a consulting physician he was obliging. In him, undoubtedly, an experienced medical man is lost and by his death a great gap has been made in the ranks of first-class doctors not only of Poona, but of the whole of Maharashtra.

Mr. M. H. Khatri of Junnar also passed away on the 17th at Junnar. He was a strong Congressman and follower of Lokamanya Tilak. He took prominent part in all public activities.

ALLEGED FRAUD IN MARRIAGE

The case against Shantabai Kale and Yesubai Joshi for practising fraud on Mr. Rangarao Joshi, a Deshastha Brahman, was heard by the City Magistrate. Witnesses were examined. The charge was framed. But an objection was raised that the marriage having been actually performed in Bombay, the case must be heard and decided in Bombay, the decision was postponed to the 22nd instant. Both the accused pleaded not guilty.

PRESS COMMENTS ON WORKING COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION.

"Kesari" has written a lengthy article on the Salt Tax Civil Disobedience, detailing the ruthless policy of the Government with respect to salt.

The "Dnyan Prakash" has criticised the budget of the Government of Bombay. It says:—"The balance with the Government ought to have increased. The burden of public debt has become unbearable. In the items of expenditure, attempt is made to please the Mahomedans. Take the case of the Andheri College. No provision is made for prohibition, primary education, and other departments. Economy ought to be effected by members of the Council."

A prize of Rs. 5,000 has been offered by the Maharani mother of the Maharajah of Satara for finding out the dacoits who stole away ornaments of the Goddess Bhavani of Pratabgad.

MARKET RATES

The following market rates ruled on the 17th:—(one palla eq. 120 seers) Jaggery Rs. 21-23. Chillies Rs. 40-46. Groundnut Deshi Rs. 33-36. Bajri Rs. 18-21. Wheat fine Rs. 28-33. Rice Ambe Mahor Rs. 28-33. Vegetable oil Rs. 49-51.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

—:o:—

Lahore.—The five-year old daughter of Mr. Raghavan, Personal Assistant to H. E. the Governor, died last evening as the result of falling of a bough of a tree on Government House grounds. Mr. Raghavan's daughter was playing near the tree when a srvant was cutting a bough which fell on her head, causing instantaneous death.—A. P.

Ahmedabad.—Sardar Sir Rustom Vakil has been declared elected in place of Mr. Amratlal Sheth, who had resigned from the Bombay Legislative Council in obedience to the Congress mandate.—A. P.

Colombo.—A tax on betting on horse racing of two and a half per cent is henceforth being levied in Ceylon according to a new Ordinance the draft of which is issued.—A. P.

Bhavanagar.—Sir Alexander Gibb, the British Naval Engineer, has arrived here to advise the State on improvements to the Bhavanagar Port where the present jetty was constructed some years ago on the lines suggested by Sir Alexander.—A. P.

What the People Say

"THE VACCINATION SCANDAL."

—:o:—

A Manchester Editor Speaks Out.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I invite the attention of your numerous readers to the following editorial comments under the above caption appearing in a forty-three years' old weekly of Manchester dated January 17, 1930:—

"Notwithstanding the recent vaccination order of Mr. Arthur Greenwood (Minister of Health) we regret to see that the practice still continues. From Highgate Hospital, St. Pancras, comes the sad news of the death of an aged man following vaccination. In October last the Ministry of Health referred to the mysterious new disease called post-vaccinal encephalitis, a type of brain inflammation, and a number of deaths traced to this ailment have considerably alarmed the medical profession. We recall the time, nearly seven years ago, when Prof. James Macintosh and Prof. Hubert Turnbull, two famous London doctors, examined seven cases of death following vaccination. They came to the conclusion that the disease in each case was entirely due to vaccination. The persons they examined were perfectly healthy until vaccine was injected.

"An article dealing with this new and acute disease appeared recently in 'The Lancet', written by Dr. S. P. Bedson, M.Sc., in which it is suggested that when called upon to perform primary vaccination on any person other than an infant, doctors should find out first of all whether it is absolutely "necessary" to vaccinate. We commend Dr. Bedson's attitude. Vaccination has too often degenerated into a matter of routine, and we believe that one result of following his suggestion would be an elimination of the vaccination deaths. But vaccination must go altogether. Seven years ago the Ministry of Health's Andrews' Committee reported 62 sleeping sickness cases had followed vaccination—no fewer than 58 of these being fatal! Then, in the last Parliament, Mr. P. Lawrence asked Mr. Neville Chamberlain the percentage of children vaccinated in the last five years, and the number of small-pox cases and deaths arising therefrom per 10,000 of the population. Only 300,000 out of 700,000 children had been vaccinated, was the reply, and only eighteen of these had died from small-pox. Yet from the month of June in 1923 till that time eleven deaths had been attributed to vaccination itself, and Mr. Chamberlain was aware of ten other cases in which death had occurred from the same cause.

"The above figures were quoted by Mr. E. Rolfe Thompson in a recent issue of 'Pearson's Weekly'. Where do the vaccinators stand? One thing is certain: there are today far more deaths from vaccination than from small-pox. The risk of disease has to be run in any case, and it seems fairly apparent that the pollution of the blood of either children or adults with infections of filth is likely to have no good effect. Who knows how many other forms of disease have their origin in this loathsome practice?"

I earnestly appeal to Indian and European members of Central and Provincial Councils to emulate the example of Mr. P. Lawrence and heckle the Government spokesmen with like interpellations.—Yours, etc.,

SEPTIMUS.

"THE NATIONAL FLAG."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I would thank you if some space is spared in yiur popular daily for the publication of the following few lines.

The flag controversy is assuming enormous proportions, since Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram innocently suggested that white be substituted, instead of the three colours, in our national flag, all sorts of suggestions are pouring forth from all quarters; some of them are very nice and feasible but others are quite harmful and mischievous. One belonging to the latter category has been made by the Old Dame of Bori Bunder. The Old Dame, reviewing the situation created by Mr. J. Doulatram's suggestion, hints that the Moslems are averse to idolatry (implying that the Moslems do not like to owe allegiance to the National Flag) and then goes on to make a very sinister suggestion that all the seven colours constituting the white colour or that the rainbow colours must be substituted in our tri-coloured flag, in order that all the varied communities might be represented. Well, if it comes to that, I request the National Congress to reserve a corner for black colour representing all anti-nationalist vested interests!

This idea of colouring the flag in all the seven hues is being suggested, I am sure, to mock us; this has been suggested to belittle the homage we are paying to our National Flag and to vilify our national aspirations.

Although the communal representation might have been at the root of this idea of the three colours, now, at least, we must never allow ourselves to be deluded into the nefarious communal belief and must make it a point always to think and act in terms of nationalism and nationalism alone.

During her recent American tour, Mrs. Naidu very vividly described the significance of the three colours of our National Flag. She declared that Red stands for courage, Green for Hope and white is the symbol of Peace. We shall do well to remember this significance.—Your truly,

P. S. K.

—:o:—

GOVERNMENT CAMPAIGN FOR MASS VACCINATION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—An official communication to the Press states that:—

"Though neither vaccination nor re-vaccination is compulsory throughout the Bombay Presidency, there is very little real opposition to it."

Might I point out that compulsory vaccination has existed in the City of Bombay for nearly 50 years. The official reports show that nearly nine million vaccinations are performed in British India every year, yet India is periodically swept by terrible epidemics of small-pox. These epidemics will continue so long as Governments trust to vaccination and ignore the causes of small-pox.

The poverty-stricken population living in grossly overcrowded and insanitary dwellings must inevitably be penalised by a heavy death roll from all the zymotic class of diseases. To debilitate them further by vaccination only renders them more likely to succumb to any of the prevalent illnesses such as cholera, malaria, small-pox, or fevers in general.

Until the sanitary condition of the people improves and their economic circumstances enable them to get sufficient food of the right quality, there will be no improvement in the public health. Small-pox will continue to take its toll at intervals and when the small-pox deaths are lower, those from cholera, or malaria will be higher.—Yours, etc.,

L. LOAT.

January 27.,
25, Denison House,
296, Vanahall Bridge Road,
London, S. W. 1.

A SUGGESTION TO B. B. & C. I.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Since the electric trains are running on the B. B. and C. I. R., it is noticed that passengers, when with luggage, find very risky to shift it from one train to another, especially at junction stations. This is due to the uncertainty of a train not stopping at a fixed point. The passengers, especially ladies, are put to a great inconvenience of running ahead or aback to entrain their respective classes, causing thereby sometimes serious accidents, as the train starts swiftly. To avoid this mishap, I would suggest to introduce a system, prevalent on G. I. P. Rly., of "Stop" boards, to be fixed in the centres of tracks, by which the drivers can know where to stop.—Yours, etc.,

DATTARAM B. GIDH.

MR. SHROFF & CONGRESS MANDATE.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In pursuance of the resolution passed by the Indian National Congress at Lahore, I have resigned my membership in the Bombay Legislative Council though I entirely disagree with that part of the Council Boycott in the main resolution The history of Ireland and Egypt is before our eyes and I honestly think that Council entry is not at all inconsistant with the Independence resolution. It is absolutely essential to give a consistant and persistant fight to the bureaucracy from every quarter and make them concede our legitimate and just demands. While this critical time demands unity amongst ourselves and strenuous movement inside and outside the Councils to bring our goal nearer, we create disunity and split amongst the honest and loyal Congressmen which I fear will retard the progress of our nation. It is needless to enter into further discussion on this point as the public is already aware of the views and the arguments advanced by both the parties up till now, still I emphatically maintain that the mistake of Council Boycott in 1921 will be repeated with not only the same but worse consequences. I have not yet decided to seek re-election but I request my friends and supporters not to promise their votes and support to anyone till I finally decide.—Yours, etc.,

C. R. SHROFF.

February 15.
Palghar.

TORY AND LIBERAL MENTALITY.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The left and right wings of the Conservative and Liberal Parties are hopelessly divided on the question of India and there is a move for a reshuffling which may prove a source of considerable embarrassment to the Labour Government on the reassembly of Parliament. Labour is solidly relying on Mr. Benn's eloquence and his well-known fighting spirit for righteousness which exalteth a nation. If he is backed by Premier MacDonald, will the reshuffled opposition groups dare to turn out the Labour Government? If they do, they will expedite the day when Britain will have a Communist as Premier. The writing on the wall is against the opposition camps and indicates that the dawning of sense has not yet come upon them. "The Manchester Guardian" tells them frankly: "It is surely worth while to exert ourselves and face some risks for the sake of securing India's loyalty to the Commonwealth."

A Labour member writing in "The Daily Herald" defines the Indian national movement and asks: "Will the Tories tell us whether if England became China's dependency and as an Englishman I suggested that England is for Englishmen, would I be disloyal? Then why do the Tories suggest that Indians claiming Independence are disloyal?" The "Herald" continues ironically "Indians are impertinently assuming that, having contributed a hundred thousand men to make the world safe for democracy, they could demand Dominion Status and are behaving disloyally."

Generations of British Tories have met the Indian demand for self-government by the argument that the solution of the political problem always depended upon the military problem. In the words of Lord Curzon's despatches, "India's unemployed millions have for long been one of the most important units in the scheme of British Imperial defence providing the Government with a strikng force, always ready, of admirable efficiency and assured valour."

The Skeen Committee in criticising the attitude of the Government of India suggested a scheme of Indianisation of the Army by the establishment of an Indian Sandhurst. This scheme has been put on the shelf, at the insigation of the British War Office. It is this which has confirmed the suspicion that the professions of the Government and their spokesmen about their declared policy to advance responsible government in India are quite insincere and hollow.

If we analyse current events, we find that the progressive and intelligent elements in the Conservative Party take a sympathetic and intelligent view of the Indian problem and support Lord Irwin. But the mentality of the diehard mass of Tories is entirely different. They have apparently commissioned Lord Peel and his friends to visit India with the purpose of preparing the brief against India's claims at the Round Table Conference. Lord Peel's synthesis is that there is no real demand for seelf-government in India and that the vast masses desire no change. He refuses to believe that the main trouble with the mass of the peasantry is that they are hungry and desperately discontented, and he thoroughly approves of the scrapping of the Skeen Report. But the majority of the younger members of the Conservative Party are enlightened thinkers and admit Mr. Baldwin's and Lord Irwin's views of free and equal nations and are prepared to accept the application of this principle to India. Men with the mentality of Mr. Lloyd George, Birkenhead Reading & Co. would be well advised to read the saying of Prophet Isaiah 32/5: "The vile person shall be no more called liberal, nor the Churl said to be bountiful."

If the Britishers in India would play the game and plank a practical proof and plan of good-will by creating a League Against Unemployment as mentioned in "The Madras Mail' of the 14th January, all the trouble in India would cease. Let those who hold the money bags bear in mind that there has arisen a new generation who feel that they are driven desperate through lack of employment, and are inclined to behave like Samson of old who when driven desperate, pulled down the gates at Gaza and buried his enemies, himself, and his friends in the ruins.—Yours, etc.,

J. E. ROSAIR.

Madras.

"VICEROY GOLD" GIFTS

EXCLUSIVE TO "PASSING SHOW" SMOKERS

A new BRITISH METAL—wears and looks like REAL GOLD. Will not discolour and GUARANTEED FREE FROM PLATING

"VICEROY GOLD"
Cigarette Box
holds 100 Cigarettes
140 COUPONS FROM 50's TINS or 300 COUPONS FROM 10's PACKETS
"VICEROY GOLD"
Cigarette Case
60 COUPONS FROM 50's TINS or 300 COUPONS FROM 10's PACKETS

Send Your Coupons for these "VICEROY GOLD" GIFTS TO "VICEROY GOLD" 11, Dalhousie Square, East, CALCUTTA.

Coupons sent by post MUST be registered. No responsibility can be accepted for coupons sent by unregistered post.

You get Quality TWO WAYS WITH "PASSING SHOW"!

Quality Cigarettes and Quality Gifts—The unique qualities in "Passing Show" cigarettes which appeal to all "Passing Show" smokers should please your own good taste. What is more, the Quality never varies; "Passing Show" are

Quality! Quality! Quality! all the time

PASSING SHOW VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

You get the "VICEROY GOLD" GIFTS within a few days of sending your coupons!

ALL "PASSING SHOW" COUPONS WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR THIS OFFER P.S. 12

MADE IN LONDON BY CARRERAS LTD. ENGLANDS LARGEST INDEPENDENT HIGH CLASS CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS

BRITISH PRESS ON INDIA.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In to-day's "Chronicle" there are two paragraphs concerning India under the heading "Notes of the Day". One paragraph relates to advice regarding Indian policy which the well-known British weekly journal the "Saturday Review" wants to tender and the same is headed "In a fix". The article in the "Saturday Review" on which the comment is neaded "Crisis in India" and as you say the "Saturday Review" would like Britain "to go forward" in India in "whatever policy it may eventually adopt." The other paragraph is righly headed "A Thought for the Day Every Indian who has got the interes of his country in heart would agree with "The Nation" (of New York) that India should "achieve freedom by the peaceful means of Gandhi. Any other course will obscure the issue, rouse the bitterest and vilest human passions." This is the need of the day which should be adopted by the people of India who are fighting for Freedom.

Now what is the need of the day which should be adopted by Britain? A reply to this question will be found in an article headed "Mr. Gandhi's New Policy" in another well-known British weekly journal, "The Spectator". In the said article which appears in "The Spectator" of Jan. 4, among other things it says as follows:—"Great Britain must, of course, behave "firmly"; but we use the word not in its earlier bad sense of suppression as a sufficient policy in itself, but in the sense of consistency in keeping the real objective in view. The real objective is that the people of India shall be brought without unnecessary delay to the state in which they shall be recognized as a community, in "all" respects equal to the great self-governing Dominions of the British Commonwealth." After giving full credit to Mahatma Gandhi for "his hatred of violence" and "for pure intentions" it gives the need of the day as follows:—"The law will have to be maintained; India must be kept safe for innocent people to go on their lawful ways; but at such a juncture it is above all important to remember that the administration of the law must never lapse into restrictions and repressions which become vexatious and provocative. Freedom to express political opinions must be distinguished from freedom to do evil deeds." Every Congressman will and must agree to this. The Lahore Congress has by its resolutions expressed itself that it does not support "evil deeds."

The editor of "The Spectator" commenting upon a letter written by Mr. Charles G. Spencer which appears in the same issue of the weekly viz. Jan. 4, 1930, says as follows and every Indian whether he is a Congressman or Liberal will agree with what he says: "We agree with the writer that what is needed in India to-day is a number of "far-sighted and experienced statesmen to deal with Indian problems; and "Complete self-government without any limitations must be the goal, and we must never lose sight of that fact." As regards what the Indians want he says that "If Indians desire to control their own destinies they are only doing what we should do in their shoes." Though there may be difference of opinion as to what is meant by "Dominion Status" and "Independence" none will deny that Indians only want "to control their own destinies" as the Editor of the "Spectator" says.

The Editor of the "Spectator" says that "the co-operation of British and Indians can, and will we hope, achieve much, but it must be co-operation based on good will and freedom" and every Indian will support him in that statement.

In the end let us hope that the authorities will at least after seeing the article of "The Spectator" remember "that the administration of the law must never lapse into restrictions and repressions which become vexatious and provocative" and "freedom to express political opinions must be distinguished from freedom to do evil deeds."—Yours, etc.,

A CONGRESSMAN.

Sore Throat is the first sign of infectious disease.

Fight your Sore Throat with FORMAMINT

GARGLES usually are of little help. The disinfectant reaches, only for a moment, the germs in your throat which cause Influenza, Diphtheria, etc. Formamint tablets—sucked every hour—keep the saliva disinfected. That's why Formamint is infinitely better than gargling.

At the first sign of Sore Throat take a Formamint tablet every hour. Then, as well as quickly curing the Sore Throat you will prevent the onset of infectious disease.

Always keep a bottle handy—buy one to-day.

At all Chemists **FORMAMINT** At all Stores

The Germ-Killing Throat Tablet

CONSULT

DR. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S.

(Vadifalia, SURAT, B. B. & C. I. Ry.)

For Radical Cure of

HYDROCELE

WITHOUT OPERATION

In 15 Minutes at One Sitting.

For details with Certs. Send 3 As. Stamps.

Treatment in Bombay also, 4 days every Month by Appointment only.

SYRUP VASAKA

FOR COUGHS & COLDS.

Famous anti-spasmodic and expectorant. Gives excellent results in coughs, colds, bronchitis and all other chest affections attended with cough and hectic fever. Highly effective in infantile and puerperal convulsions.

Stockists:
Orient Drug Agency—Bombay-2.
Pundit Shah & Co., Ahmedabad.
Konkar Bros., Poona.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD,
CALCUTTA.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

(The Problem and its solution.)

By

LALA LAJPAT RAI

Price As. 4 + Postage 0-3-0.

All orders should be accompanied by full remittance of cost. No V.P. orders will be executed.

Only a few Copies available.

Apply sharp to—

Manager, "SWARAJYA," Book Depot,

P. B. No. 89. MADRAS.

A SAFE and EFFICIENT REMEDY

In all cases of Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc., etc., is the world renowned

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

It thoroughly cleanses the blood of all impurities which accumulate, and invigorates the whole system, thus enabling you to successfully combat the many little ills which you encounter from time to time.

But it must be Wilkinson's—shun all imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the following Trade Mark and Signature.

Thomas Wilkinson

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers: Thomas Wilkinson Ltd. *Manufacturing Chemists,* 46, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1. England.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

Ripon Trustees was more in the fitness of things on the grounds so clearly laid down by the Governor. The increase in the representation of the Millowners' Association was a step in the right direction, considering that it was so desirable to associate a body of experts like the Millowners' Association in the conduct and management of a technical institute. Precisely on what grounds the number of Government nominees was increased is not clear. It leaves an impression that the Institute's crisis was an occasion for the Government to take the leading strings into its own hands. It might be contended that this increase in the Government nominees was justifiable, since the Government is contributing a very substantial amount to the maintenance of the Institute. But since the relation of the Board of Trustees to the Government has been clearly settled by definite provisions, there appear to be no valid reasons for increasing the number of Government nominees. These provisions, incorporated in the Memorandum of Association, lay down that

(a) no sale of immoveable property was to be made without the previous sanction of Government,

(b) the annual estimates or receipts and disbursements were to be subject to the approval of Government,

(c) the Institute was bound down to furnish statistical and all other information as required by the Educational Department,

(d) the Institute was to conform to all the rules of the Grant-in-aid code regarding aided colleges,

(e) no addition or alteration in the rules and regulations was to be made without the sanction of Government.

It will be apparent from these provisions that the interest of Government were sufficiently well guarded by the old arrangement of having five Government nominees and a Chairman appointed by Government.

Perhaps the only direction in which the Government could introduce additional safeguards was in the matter of the audit of accounts of the Institute. The Memorandum of Association—original as well as revised—provides for the audit being done by approved firms of auditors. This system has been in vogue from the very commencement of the Institute. When in 1922 a Government Auditor was deputed to audit accounts of the institute and to investigate into the embezzlements, he not only pointed out some grave irregularities but made a definite suggestion that the audit of the Institute should be entrusted into the hands of the Accountant-General to the Government. At present the Auditors' fees are Rs. 750|- per annum, and the Government audit was estimated to cost about Rs. 600|-. Anyone who is at all acquainted with the nature of the audit exercised by these two agencies would have raised no objection to its transferrence into the hands of the Accountant-General. The Chairman of the Board of Trustees, however, in spite of the irregularities shown, was satisfied with the old order of things. A number of other educational institutions like the Bombay University, Indian Institute of Science, etc., who receive educational grants from the Government of Bombay, are stipulated to have their accounts audited by the Government auditor. There seems no reason why the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute should be an exception to this general procedure. Considering the fact that there were embezzlements and that the Government auditor after a proper enquiry had suggested the necessity of changing the audit system, it is rather surprising to find that the Government did not insist on this most important and efficient control, but instead preferred to have its number of representatives increased to seven. It would not be late even now to introduce this change in the audit system, so desirable in the proper management of the finances of the Institute.

A RETROGRADE STEP.

It is, however, the last change in the constitution whereby the Principal was required also to act as full time Secretary, that has most affected the normal working of the Institute in all directions. This addition to the clauses of the Memorandum of Association has, as was to be expected, proved to be such a retrograde step in the history of the Institute. The matter has some history behind it. The following extract from "Twenty five years' of Technical Education in Bombay" by T. S. Dawson will speak for itself.

"An important constitutional question was at this time (1907-8) raised by the Director of Public Instruction. In connection of the appointment of the Principal, which had been advertised, the Board was asked to state whether in their opinion there was any objection to making the Principal a member and an ex-officio Secretary of the Board. The question was considered at a special meeting and the proposition that in the opinion of the Trustees it is desirable that the Principal should be a member and an ex-officio Secretary of the Board was negatived."

It will thus be seen that the principle of having two separate persons as Principal and Secretary was accepted and insisted on by the Board of Trustees on a previous occasion. While it is true that the entire principle of this resolution has not been violated now in that the Secretary is still not a Member of the Board of Trustees, it appears desirable specially from the experience of the last few years, that the two posts should not be held by the same individual.

Unlike other public bodies, a technical institute of the size and standard as the V. J. Technical Institute is, requires a dual administration—one body for the administration of general and financial affairs and a separate body to look after the academic conduct of the Institute. The Universities have their Boards of Studies and all technical institutes in England and other places have their Academic Councils, whose function it is to periodically revise the courses of studies, to suggest alterations to meet the changing needs of time and generally so to exercise control as to keep the efficiency of instruction at the proper level. Uptil now, the Board of Trustees has been responsible for the general administration as also the academic conduct of the Institute. This arrangement might have worked quite well in the past. With the growth of the Institute as also the standard of technical education in the country it behoves the authorities concerned to see that these two functions are separated from one another at an early date. A Committee entrusted with the general management of the Institute ought to execute its decisions through the Secretary while it ought to be the duty of the Principal to carry out the orders of the Academic Council and to be in charge of the academic conduct of the Institute.

Under special and peculiar circumstances it may be justifiable—however little may be the cause for justification—to entrust both these functions to a committee or board consisting of a number of men. But there is hardly any justification for combining executive functions in both these directions and that too in an individual. What consequences have actually followed this combination of the two posts is a matter of the experiences of the last few years, and will be dealt with in another article.

(To be Continued.)

"A DRAG ON THE ADMINISTRATION."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—At an adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held on 21st January. Mr. A. R. Dalal, the Commissioner, replying to the criticisms of the councillors remarked about the poor quality of clerical staff in Municipal service; and called it a "drag on the administraton". Similar remarks regarding the quality of clerical staff have been made on more than one occasion by the heads of Government, semi-Government and Commercial institutions. This naturally leads one to probe into the matter deeply and to find out the real cause lying at the bottom of this clerical inefficiency.

An ordinary matriculate, who joins a Government office or a commercial house has comparatively poor knowledge of English, is slow at figures, has no knowledge of office routine, has never handled a typewriting machine, and shudders at the very idea of passing debit and credit entries. In short, he is poorly equipped with knowledge, which is going to stand in good stead to him in his new environments. All about he has learned at his school can be boiled down to this: something of English, a little bit of algebra and geometry, something of history and geography, and a smattering of second language, all of them though having cultural value have no vocational value whatsoever; and as such, do not equip the young man for any vocation in life. It is natural to expect inefficiency from him and especially in the earlier stages. The fault, therefore, lies not so much with the young man as with the type of education he gets at the school. The remedy lies in overhauling the present curriculum or supplementing the existing one by providing vocational courses parallel to the Matriculation course, so that a young man intending to take up a vocation may equip himself with the necessary requirements for his vocation without spending more time than his friends going up for the matriculation. Mr. M. R. Paranjpe presiding at the annual conference of the Bombay Presidency Teachers held at Hyderabad in December last very ably brought to the notice of the gathering the desirability of starting schools and classes in the Presidency, with vocational bias; and suggested that Government should take the lead in the matter.

A few years ago Government of Bombay with a view to improve the quality of clerical staff in Government, and commercial offices consulted the leading commercial bodies over the question, and ultimately decided to institute special Government examination called Government commercial and clerical certificate examination. Government later on started model classes at Cruickshank Road, Bombay, in the year 1926, where vocational subjects like office routine, book-keeping, typewriting, shorthand, banking, are taught in addition to cultural subjects like English, geography, arithmetic, etc.

Upon inquiry one learns that the working of these classes during the last three years and a half has revealed many important facts, regarding vocational (commercial) education in the Presidency. (a) It has shown that the classes have met an urgent need of the public. A fairly large number of students is admitted to these classes every year. (b) The product of these classes have not only been well received by the commercial community, but have been given a better start in pay than Intermediate in Arts, and even ordinary graduates, in some cases. The reports of the employers go to show that they are satisfied with the efficiency of these young men. It is quite natural that they should prove as such, as they enter offices not quite as blank as matriculates do, but with a fair keeping, typewriting, Com. arithmetic, etc., all of which are of great help to them, in discharging their duties in offices. The Government have, by passing a resolution also given preference to the holders of this certificate in matters of Government appointments. Would it not be better if the Municipal Corporation were to follow the lead given by Government and to fix this examination as the minimum qualification for entering municipal service. I honestly believe that they would be getting a better stuff than they are getting at present.

These commercial classes seem to have more than justified their existence. The present need seems to be to urge upon the Government to start similar classes at other important industrial centres like Poona, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, etc.—Yours, etc.,

HANS RAJ.

Khar, Feb.

EUCALYPTUS OIL PROPHYLACTIC.

—:o:—

To The Editir of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In a press account about a meeting in Poona for a compaign against small-pox presided over by the Director of Public Health there was a discussion about the best antiseptic to use for the prevention of contagion from convalescent cases. It was than decided that carbolic oil 1-50 was supposed to be the best, but their assumption has no scientific bases. From the experience of a large number of cases during the last 20 years it is found that the eucalyptus oil 1-40 (sweet oil) is far better not only for the soothing feeling and the antiseptic value in the initial stages of small-pox but also later on for convalescent cases when the skin and scabs are softened and rendered harmless. Moreover it is quite pleasant to use, 4 times stronger than carbolic oil by its R. W. Coefficient and hence considerably cheaper and produced indigenously in large quantities. On the other hand, according to Roserau carbolic acid is particularly ineffective against the virus of small-pox. These and other well-tried and successful methods for prevention, diagnosis and treatment not only of small-pox, but other epidemic diseases such as cholera and plague are described in detail in a recent book 'Infectious Diseases and other Fevers in India' (Butterworth & Co.) by Dr. Patel which ought to be in the hands of every medical man. it should be of exceptional value to the medical student, the practitioner and the Health Officer in India. The Health Officer will find particularly useful the tables and charts showing the incidence and variation of infectious diseases as they occur in India amongst the different provinces and races.—Yours, etc.,

ONE WHO KNOWS.

AN ASIATIC UNIVERSITY.

—:o:—

A Chinese Enterprise.

The Constantinople correspondent of "As-Siyasat" writes:—

Among the tasks undertaken by the Chinese gentleman is an educational and academic function. The Chinese Government intends to establish a literary academy in Shanghai as an Asiatic University serving the eastern civilization, and working for its uplift as well as trying to set up relations of intimacy between Asiatic people and Asiatic Governments.

It is intended to incorporate studies about every Asiatic Government in that academy as well as appoint teachers from among the scholars of every country. For this reason the Chinese delegate met the Chancellor of the Turkish University, and imparted to the latter necessary information regarding the proposed Chinese institution.

The Chinese delegate will also pay a visit to Syria, Palestine, and Egypt after completing his tour of Turkey.

THE SPELL of SOLID GOLD

We can create for you the stylish modern frames in solid gold.

A spectacle made of solid gold and created by our draftsmen stands alone. It is good enough to become an heirloom.

Lawrence & Mayo Ltd.

(Incorporated in England.)

Ophthalmic Opticians,

44, Hornby Road, - - BOMBAY,

LONDON: 53, Conduit Street, W.1.

Branches: Bombay, Delhi, Karachi, Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon and Simla.

NEW MOVEMENT OF GREAT STRENGTH
IMPROVED WARP-PROOF WALNUT CASE

The "Chicago"

Never before has such splendid clock value been offered to the Indian public at such a moderate price. Never before have the special needs of India been so closely studied, as is evident from these details of the West End "Chicago" clock:

14-day pendulum movement, very substantially built; going barrel; hour and half-hour strike on special wire gong calculated to give great volume and clarity; pinions cut from the solid; strong painted metal dial; bold figures and hands; case of dark walnut *screwed to prevent warp under climatic extremes.*

12" dial.— Rs. 36.

Ask for a copy of our FREE Catalogue.

West End Watch Co.

BOMBAY CALCUTTA

Guard Your

THROAT

Against

DISEASE

MORE diseases start in the throat than is ever realised! The germs of colds and influenza of tonsilitis, diphtheria, pneumonia, and lung trouble all make for your throat—the part most exposed to attack.

Don't neglect any suspicion of germ mischief in your throat! Take Peps infection-killing tablets at the least sign of hoarseness, pain, inflammation, or soreness.

When dissolved in the mouth, Peps give off certain soothing and agreeable-antiseptic fumes which give all recesses, membranes, and tissues of the throat a softening yet invigorating germ-killing bath. Thus, Peps quickly end pain or irritation, heal soreness and inflammation in the delicate air-tubes, and benefit the whole bronchial system.

PEPS.

In the mouth protect against infection from dusty germ-laden air. They are invaluable for coughs, colds, night chills, larynx, grits, bronchitis, influenza, catarrh, asthma, and lung weakness. Peps are sold in handy sealed bottles at all medicine dealers. Price Re. One.

PEPS

I.P. 7986

INFECTION KILLING TABLETS

BANKING EDUCATION IN INDIA.

—:o:—

RESTRICTIONS ON FOREIGN BANKS.

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber has sent replies to the questionnaire of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee. The following is the concluding portion of the replies. The first part appeared in our issue of Monday last (City Edition):—

Q. 6: No bank should be allowed to start business here unless 25 per cent of its subscribed capital is paid up. My Committee also suggest that the total clean advances should not exceed their paid-up capital and the total advances against immoveable property should also not exceed the paid-up capital. These restrictions should be considered to be in force for the first five years of the bank's existence.

Q. 12: My Committee are strongly of opinion that bank should be protected against unjust attacks on their stability. They reiterate here the views which they expressed in their representation to the Government of Bombay dated 10th June, 1924, an extract of the relevant portion of which is quoted below:—

"....."I am directed to convey to you their (the Committee's) opinion that the object in view can be served by requiring the complainant to obtain a certificate from the Advocate-General to the effect that there is a 'prima facie' case before the complainant can institute proceedings against a Company."

IV. BANKING EDUCATION.

In connection with Banking education, the same is given, both in connection with the University degree and the practical diploma courses in local colleges. The students for the University B. Com. degree of Bombay can specialise in Banking, and for that the Sydenham College of Commerce provides the tuition, whereas in case of Certified Associates of the Institute of Bankers (C. A. I. B.) both of England and India, there are local facilities in colleges like the Davar's College of Commerce of Bombay, where teaching for this practical diploma is being given since the year 1912. The other Universities also provide teaching in practical Banking Law, Economics and other subjects that from the curriculum for Banking education such as the University of Allahabad, Lucknow, Agra, etc. Similar institutions and schools also provide teaching in Senior Banking Certified courses, such as those by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the London Chamber of Commerce in different centres in India. In Calcutta also, similar facilities are provided. The local Indian Banks, such as the Imperial Bank of India, the Bank of India, Ltd., and the Central Bank of India, have been of late encouraging in some way young men trained in local colleges to join their staff with a view to obtain practical training side by side with their education for practical diploma courses of the Institute of Bankers. Thus, a scholar who studies for the Diploma of Certified Associate of the Institute of Bankers gets the advantages of attending the Bank during the day and learning practical work there, at the same time attending during early morning hours lectures at a local college. Unfortunately, the Exchange Banks as well as foreign Banks do not follow the excellent example of the indigenous Banks mentioned above. It is absolutely necessary for our young men to come in practical touch with Exchange business which they are at present unable to do owing to this factor.

The Indian Institute of Bankers which has just started work had done considerable good in formulating schemes of examination along the line of the Institute of Bankers of England. They have also started a Journal on the footing of the English Institute where they propose to get contributions by those interested in Banking problems and the journal is particularly to help young men who are trained for the profession of Banking.

In course of time, the Institute proposes to establish centres all over India and through them to carry on educative work on the same footing as the English Institute.

The Institute of Bankers of England has arrangements by which facilities are offered for lectures and discussions as well as library, which precedent is being followed by the Indian Institute.

Under this scheme, prominent men in the local Banking profession as well as economists and professors are asked to read papers on subjects of their own specialisation thereby inviting and encouraging discussion among the younger members of the profession.

There is a good demand for young men trained in Banking in Indian Banks, particularly for those who have secured diplomas from the Institute of Banks as these diploma examinations are open only to those who are working in Joint Stock Banks, a regulation which ensures practical as well as theoretical training.

V. GENERAL BANKNG ORGANISATION AND MONEY MARKET.

Q. 2: There is no co-operation between indigenous Joint Stock Banks and other banks in India.

Q. 4: The Bank rate should be steady and as low as possible.

Q. 8: The principal reason why more capital is not invested in the expansion of the existing banks or the establishment of new banks is the want of adequate support by legislation against the flimsy and malicious attacks which are sometimes launched against banks.

Q. 15 (d): So far as my Committee are aware, excepting lending money against Government securities deposited with the Imperial Bank, nothing has been done.

Q. 17 and 18: The Imperial Bank is at present, for all practical purposes, a Government Bank and enjoys as such extraordinary facilities at the hands of Government and naturally is capable of attracting to it public credit. Though the Imperial Bank is an institution owned by shareholders, it is allowed the enormous advantage of public funds and its shareholders reap the benefit of free Government balances to the tune of Rs. 7 to 8 crores. Armed with this and other advantages its direct competition with the indigenous joint stock banks and indigenous bankers becomes sufficiently formidable to scare the latter away from the banking field.

After the establishment of a Reserve Bank in India, the Imperial Bank should be made to rank as an ordinary indigenous bank. All restrictions with regard to business now imposed on it should be removed and it should divert its resources towards financing the export and import trade of India which is now being monopolised by the foreign Exchange banks.

Besides being the depository of Government funds, it is the sole banker of many Railway companies, Port Trust and such other corporate bodies, and the principal Indian States also deposit their surplus with it. To encourage indigenous Joint Stock Banks of stability, say those with a capital and reserve of Rs. 2 crores and over, it is desirable that Government should recognise them as banks with whom Railway companies, States, and corcorate bodies may deposit their funds. They should be entrusted with Government Treasury work and portion of the Government's Savings Bank balances and Cash Certificate proceeds may be placed with them as term deposits.

THE
Central Bank of India Ltd.

(Established December, 1911).

	Rs.
Authorised Capital ...	8,50,00,000
Capital Paid-up ...	1,68,13,200
Reserve Fund ...	75,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	1,68,13,200
	4,11,26,400
As on 30th June 1929.	
Total Assets ...	16,85,00,000
LESS—Total Deposits and Other Liabilities ...	13,81,00,000
SURPLUS ...	2,64,00,000
ADD—Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	1,68,13,200
TOTAL SURPLUS ...	4,22,13,200

This the Bank offers to its Depositors as security.

HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

All kinds of Banking Business transacted.

Correspondence cordially invited.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 18.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £16-3/4.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, (London Register) £116.
National Bank £45.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £87-1/2.
Conversion Loan £76-1/4.
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent £99-1/2.
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent £47.
Indian Stock, 3 per cent Sterling Loan £50.
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £58-1/4.
Consols £53-7/8.
War Loan 5 per cent £101-3/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £94-1/8.

RAW COTTON OUTLOOK.

SERIOUS IMPAIRMENT OWING DECLINE IN SILVER.

Sales On Rallies Preferable.

Messrs. Langley and Co., have issued the following nteresting weekly cotton report dated Bombay, 17th inst:—

Americans: Since our last Report, there has been a reaction in New York of half a cent, and whilst Liverpool has been rather stronger, advancing over 30 points for the near positions, our market has not followed, advancing only Rs. 8.

Whilst most reports from the other side state that the outlook is generally brighter and that the recent low levels have probably discounted unfavourable factors, and further, that, the indications point to some acreage reduction, these, in our opinion are merely hopes, and do not alter the fact that the fundamentals of the market are far from being good. The facts as they stand at present are that there do not appear to be any definite indications of any favourable turn in the textile industry generally. It was stated that the December figures of consumption were very bearish, 15 per cent below those of the previous December. The figures for January are given at 577,000. This has been hailed in some quarters as a bullish figure, but we fail to understand why, when compared to those of the previous January of 668,000, or in other words a decrease of 13 2/3 per cent. The figures of Spinners' takings continue to fall behind last year and at the present moment are about 800,000 bales lower, whilst exprts from the U.S. A. are over 750,000 behind last year. In many quarters, principally in America, this is attributed to the substitution of Americans by outside growths. There may certainly have been some such substitution, but we are not prepared to admit that there has been substitution for the whole of the decrease. There would, therefore, appear to be something else working in the background which is against cotton, and it may be that the question of gold is making its effect felt.

Prof. Fisher, an eminent American Economist says,

"Unless some form of International control of gold and its production is put into effect, the trend toward a lack of sufficient gold for the world's economic needs will continue and will suddenly reach a crisis attended by insufficient credit and collapse of commodity prices. The low price of gold has discouraged gold mining. Consequently, the increase in the amount of god in circulation has slowed up to a marked extent, while the increase of all commodities has continued at a far greater rate. Eventually this process will result in a shortage of gold reserve, and when this reserve drops to a certain point it will automatically shut off further credit expansion, thus squeezing business and precipitating hard times."

In addition to this, it must not be forgotten that the recent severe decline in Silver has affected about, it is estimated, one half of the world's population who use Silver as money and it must be obvious that this decline in Silver means a serious impairment in the purchasing power of this number of people.

A further factor which we consider will act against the market is the action of the Co-operative Societies who we understand have again gone "long" of contracts, and as we have said in the previous Report, as long as the Co-operative Societies act in this way, they become a great source of weakness to the market.

Therefore, until we see more definite signs of an improvement in the mill situation which can only be brought about by more purchasing power on the part of the consumers, we cannot see anything to be definitely optimistic about in the market. It will happen, of course, that all sorts of propaganda will be put out about the cut in the acreage, but it must not be forgotten that only 4 times in the past century has the acreage in American cotton been reduced, and on those occasions the price was much lower than that ruling to-day, and we feel certain that if prices are pushed up from the present level, there will be little, if any, cut in the acreage.

We, therefore, adhere to our previously expressed opinion that sales on rallies appear preferable for the time being.

Bombay: As the advance on this side did not follow in sympathy with the rise in the American markets, the parity between the two markets has widened.

Arrivals into Bombay continue on a large scale with the result that we are carrying now a very large stock, and we would not be surprised to see the parity widening further before it narrows.

SHIPPING.

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.

February 19.

S.S. Clan Macbride, Last, Liverpool.
S.S. Bandra, Row, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

February 20.

S.S. Resolute, Kruse, Colombo, Penang and Singapore.
S.S. Shunko Maru, Ishimaru, Kobe.
S.S. Crostafels, Voss, Karachi.

LOADING.

February 19.

Steamer Bengal Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Jalaveera for Rangoon.
Steamer Belmond for Rangoon.
Steamer Bandra for Persian Gulf.

S.S. Clan Macbride: The J F Co.'s steamer Clan Macbride arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S.S. Bandra:—The B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer Bandra arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Shunko Maru:—The O.S K steamer Shunko Maru will sail today from Bombay harbour for Kobe with a general cargo.

S.S. Crostafels:—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Crostafels will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

DEPARTURE OF AMERICAN TOURISTS.

S.S. Resolute:—The Volkart Bros.' steamer Resolute, 9931 tons, Captain F. Kruse, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Colombo, Penang and Sangapore with American tourists.

IMPORTS.

February 19.

S.S. Clan Lindsay. Agent: J. Finlay and Co. From Manchester:—298 cases cottons, 341 cases cotton yarn, 250 cases cotton goods, 258 cases machinery, 32 cases soap, 24 cases paper, 100 cases newspaper, 57 bales wool tops, 3000 bags soda ash, 82 drums lubricating oil, 25 drums chemicals, 470 cases dyes.

From Glasgow:—108 cases cottons, 24 cases cotton goods, 33 cases cotton thread, 68 cases machinery, 30 cases E'ware, 100 cases newspaper, 520 cases stoneware jars, 63 bdles nails, 100 bdls cisterns, 300 bdles steel sheets, 370 cases whisky, 75 cases wine, 63 cases shovels, 5000 loose fire bricks, 302 bdles rivets.

From Liverpool:—2627 cases soap 115 cases candles, 115 bdles hoops, 70 bdles steel sheets, 204 bdles steel rails, 135 bdles steel nuts, 25 bdles steel rivets, 190 bdles alum. circles, 80 drums lead, 1168 drums paints, 85 drums lubricating grease, 347 cases tiles, 190 cases pipes 50 nos pulleys, 1271 bags soda ash.

EXPORTS.

February 19.

S.S. Viceroy of India for London: 6 bales animal skin H Jeewan; 7 bales animal skin H B Ramji & Co.; 54 bales animal skin A H L Tharia; 6 bales animal skin H Govind; 2 bales animal skin A Abdullabhoy and Co.; 1 bale animal skin A R Habibullah; 6 bales animal skin M Saidahmed; 25 bales animal skin Cox & Kings Ltd.; 4 bales woollen carpets A R Habibullahoff; 20 bales woollen carpets Mirzaoff Bros.; 9 bales woollen carpets I Faizullah, 3 bales woollen carpets Cox and Kings Ltd.; 13 bales woollen carpets H A Aminoff; 100 bales hemp M Nissim; 254 cwts gum olibanum and 20 cwts gum bysabole A H A H Mowji and Co.

For Marseilles: 161 cwts groundnuts T S Thadani and Sons; 40 cwts gum olibanum A H A H Mowji and Co.; 2000 cwts groundnut seeds Birla Bros.; 199 cwts groundnut seed J Meyer and Co

For Constantinople:—1 bale wool len carpets A Jamshedoff.

For Port Said:—50 bales cotton yarn A El Ejil.

S.S. Warfield for Havre:—1000 cwts linseed K M Nathoo; 11 bales cotton raw Eastern Export and Mercantile Co.; 1100 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp:—1412 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Hull:—50 bales hemp J Meyer and Co.; 2001 cwts myrabolam P Mathradas and Co.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 18.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes:—
Sellers Feb.-March 39/6.
Barletta Russo, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes:—
Sellers Feb.-March 40/-.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels:
Afloat Value 41/-.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels:—
Nominal May-June 42/6.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

—:o:—

Short Covering

Bombay, Feb. 19.

Government Securities opened quiet but later on prices improved on short covering. 3-1/2 per cent paper opened at Rs. 63/8 but advanced to Rs. 63/13. The market closed rather firm with few sellers:—

(LIABLE TO INCOME-TAX).

3-1/2 per cent G. P. Notes Ready Rs. 64-1.
3-1/2 per cent G. P. Notes Sett. Rs. 63-13.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust Rs. 72-8.
4 per cent 1934-37 Loan Rs. 89-12
4 per cent 1960-70 Loan Rs. 76-0.
4-1/2 per cent 1934 Bonds Rs. 94-12.
4-1/2 per cent 1955-60 Loan Rs. 86-2.
5 per cent 1929-47 War Loan Rs. 95-0.
5 per cent 1935 Bonds Rs. 97-2.
5 per cent 1939-44 Loan Rs. 95-1.
6 per cent 1954 Municipal Deb. Rs. 103-0.
6 per cent Karachi Port Trust Rs. 102-12.

(INCOME-TAX FREE).

5 per cent 1945-55 Loan Ready Rs. 99-14.
5 per cent 1945-55 Loan Sett. Rs. 99-13-1/2.
6 per cent 1933 Bonds Rs. 99-12.
6 per cent 1930 Bonds Rs. 100-2-1/2.
6 per cent 1931 Bonds Rs. 100-11.
6 per cent 1932 Bonds Rs. 101-9.
6-1/2 per cent B. D. Loan 1935 Rs. 104-0.
7 per cent Mysore Loan 1931 Rs. 101-12.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

Our Market has ruled steady but quiet to-day both in respect of Ready as well as Forward positions, and the prices are nearly unaltered.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 11/13/6 per cwt.
Shipment Feb. Rs. 6/7/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment March Rs. 6/8 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment April Rs. 6/9 per cwt. F. B. H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12/- per cwt.
Shipment March Rs. 6/10 per cwt. F. B. H.
Beet Sugar:—
Shipment March Rs. 6/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Tone:—Quiet.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 18.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, Lb. Spot Sellers 8-3/16d.

Buyers Feb.-March £15-5-0.

—:o:—

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Feb. 19.

Castorseeds May delivery Opening Rs. 44|15; highest Rs. 45|1; lowest Rs. 44|13; closing Rs 44|15.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 46|9; closing Rs. 46|9.

Groundnut Seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 48; highest Rs. 48|16; lowest Rs. 47|14; closing Rs. 48

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Feb 19.

F.P. Bales.	1929-30	1928-29
Receipts to date 18-2-30	7565000	8159000
Receipts Yesterday 18-2-30	16000	24000
Exports to date 18-2-30	5261000	6065000
Stock at Ports 14-2-30	2272000	2104000
Stock at Interior Towns 14-2-30	1326000	966000
Stock at Liverpool 14-2-30	1012000	1088000
Visible Supply 14-2-30	5395000	5290000
Quantity in Sight 14-2-30	12816000	12962000
Quantity out of Sight 14--2-30	9175000	9928000

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 18.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-10-5/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb. 18.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-3/8 per cent.
Interest, 7 Day Market Loans 3-1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 Months 3,29/32 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 Months 3-15/16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 Months 4-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 Months 5-1/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 18.

T.T. London on Berlin	20.37
T.T. London on Amsterdam	12.11-3/4
T.T. London on Brussels	34.90
T.T. London on Madrid	39.30
T.T. London on Milan	92.89
T.T. London on Berlin	25.19
T.T. London on Paris	124.21
T.T. London on Prague	164.06

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 18.

Silver:—Little Chinese covering offerings were small.

Spot	30-1/16
Forward	30

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30 P. M.—TO-NIGHT—9-45 P. M.
THE GREAT NICOLA
THE GREAT NICOLA
Reduced Prices—Rs. 4-3-2 & Re. 1 Plus Tax.
Plan at Empire Box Office Open all Day.
Phone 20286 for Seats.

THE CAPITOL From Sunday February 23rd.
FOR FIVE DAYS ONLY!
DAILY AT 6 & 9-45 P. M.
ERNEST KAAI'S
HAWAIIAN TROUBADOURS.
Breathing all the sweetness of the Southern Seas!
HAWAHAN MAIDENS! HULA HULA DANCES!
PLANS NOW OPEN AT THE THEATRE.
Prices of Admission:—Rs. 5-12; Rs. 3-6; Rs. 2-4; Re. 1-2.

EVERY NIGHT **FIVE GIFTS** EVERY NIGHT
FOR ENTRANCE 1ST Rs. 100 2ND Rs. 50 3RD Rs. 25 RIDES Rs. 25
VISIT VICTORIA CARNIVAL

GIVEN AWAY TOTAL **Rs. 10,000** AT Rs. 200 EVERY NIGHT Rs. 200
TILL 21ST MARCH 1930
LOCATION-GOWALIA TANK
Admission Annas TWO

Excelsior Theatre
6-30 and 10 p.m.
Universal's
All-Talking Picture:
THE DRAKE CASE
With a Big Cast headed by the Beautiful
GLADYS BROCKWELL.
The Strongest Court Trial in which a Mother faces death for murder rather than bare her past to a daughter who accuses her
NEVER A MURDER TRIAL LIKE THIS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 P.M.
R. B. SALISBURY
presents
SO THIS IS LOVE.
The Brilliant Musical Comedy in 3 Acts.
Booking at Rose & Co. after p.m. at the Theatre.

HE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.
His Last Silent Film!
LON CHANEY

ANITA PAGE and LON CHANEY in "WHILE THE CITY SLEEPS"
Gives you 1001 thrills in
WHILE THE CITY SLEEPS
Free List Suspended.

THE RIALTO
(Lamington Road)
DAILY AT 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P.M
COMPLETE MIDWEEK CHANGE
DOROTHY MACKAILL
JACK MULHALL
in
MAN CRAZY
A dashing, daring, record-breaking romance.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

JUPITER GENERAL
Is a progressive insurance Co.,

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913 REGD. NO. B 1094

BOMBAY THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1930

JUPITER GENERAL
can be consulted by the insuring public on all occasions and for all insurances.

ROYAL LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

MERCILESS CRITICISM OF GOVT. POLICY.

Indigenous Industry Ignored.

GROSS NEGLECT OF EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT.

Further Retrenchments Urged.

The general discussion of the budget estimates was resumed at the Wednesday's sitting of the Bombay Legislative Council. The question list of the day was quite a dull affair.

Dr. M. K. Dixit (Surat City), taking up the thread of the discussion, congratulated the Finance Members on the frank and concise speech he had made while presenting the budget. He had been extremely candid in putting before the House the real financial position of this Presidency. The Finance Member deserved thanks of the House for the various retrenchments which he had effected. He (speaker) could not, however, congratulate the Finance Member on the latter's surplus budget. It was, in his opinion, a deficit budget which had been cleverly converted into a seemingly surplus budget. Referring to the Arts College to be started at Andheri with the munificent donation of Sir Mohamad Yusuf, the speaker submitted that it was a criminal waste of money to start any more arts colleges in or in the vicinity of Bombay. The need of the present hour was a technical college. It was still possible for Government to revise their plans and open a technical institute at Andheri instead of an arts college.

Proceeding Dr. Dixit brought to the notice of the Government that the Congress resolution regarding the repudiation of debts had very seriously affected the credit of the country. It was a general belief commonly held that Government had been borrowing money not in the interests of the country but in their own interests. The Government must make it a point to discourage in foreign loans as much as possible.

PROPOSED LAND REVENUE BILL.

Mr. W. F. Hudson, Revenue Member, tried to answer those points of criticism which referred to the Revenue Department. He promised the critics that he would very carefully look into all the important revenue matters that had been brought to his notice during the course of the discussion. Referring to the new land revenue bill which Government have promised to initiate, the Revenue Member assured the House that no avoidable delay would come in the way of preparing that bill. But as the House was aware a legislation of that kind was of a complex and delicate nature, and it was bound to take good deal of time. It was not, moreover, possible to pilot the bill to its final stage in a single sitting, as it would have to go through a protracted Select Committee. If the members would guarantee a smooth passage of that bill Government's task would be very easy. Adverting to the irrigation works the Revenue Member informed the House that there would be continuous and unbroken programme of small irrigation works throughout the year.

Referring to the damage caused to the crops by locusts, floods and other contingencies, the Revenue Member told the House that Government were generous in the matter of allowing suspensions of land revenue in affected areas. It could not, however, he said that the entire burden in this connection should be borne by the general tax-payer. Agriculturists must learn to help themselves. Dealing particularly with locust trouble in Gujerat he informed the House that Government had sanctioned Rs. 5,000 for locust campaign in Ahmedabad district.

EDUCATIONAL POLICY CRITICISED.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik) trenchantly criticised the Government's policy regarding the primary education in the Presidency. He charged the Government with a gross neglect of their obligations in this behalf.

Khan Saheb Mansuri (Ahmedabad) pleaded for more consideration being shown to Muslims in the matter of apportioning Government jobs. It was a pity, he said, that the Presidency could not board of a single Muslim District Judge.

AXE HEADS AND HANDS BUT NOT FEET!

Rao Bahadur Govindbhai Desai (Ahmedabad) made a maiden speech in the course of which he complained that enough attention was not paid by Government to the improvement of rural areas. The villages were utterly neglected as regards water supply and other necessaries. Referring to the proposals of retrenchment, the speaker submitted that the axe of retrenchment should be applied to heads and hands but on no account should Government cut off the feet. By that he meant that low-paid servants should not be a subject of retrenchment.

ANDHERI COLLEGE.

Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Minister for Education, answered criticism in regard to educational matters. Dealing with the Muslim Arts College to be located at Andheri, he reminded the House that Government had been already committed to the establishment of this College for the last twelve years. As the oldest member of the House having had the good luck to be a contemporary of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, he was in a position to know the whole history of this College. The question was discussed by the Council as early as 1916. It was then suggested that the best way to utilize the amount would be to spend it in giving scholarship to Muslim students for prosecuting higher studies in England and in this country. The donor was consulted in this respect but he would not agree to confining the donation merely to giving scholarship. He was definitely in favour of a College. The Government then resolved that a College should be established. In 1923, Dr. Paranjpye prepared a modified scheme with regard to this College. During all these years although the question came up before the House repeatedly, there had not been a single criticism about the establishment of an arts college. He was considerably surprised to find that now after so many years members after member should come forward and say that they did not want an Arts College. In those days when the question was first mooted, even men like the Late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta were in favour of opening more arts colleges, because Government did not want these Colleges for political reasons. Hitherto there was criticism because the Government were not coming forward with sufficient money to start the College. But now as the money was made available, criticism was levelled at the proposal itself. The Education Minister told the House that he and the Finance Member had combined together to get money from Government for the establishment of the College and it was, indeed, a surprise that non-official members should come forward to find fault with the proposal. Concluding, he said Government ought to be congratulated for having come forward to help Muslim culture by the establishment of an Arts College.

FRESH MOTOR TAXATION.

Major Ellis Jones was opposed to the new motor taxation introduced in the budget. In his opinion the budget was a disappointing one. Government had already spent something like twenty crores on the Sukkar Barrage, and yet they had not paid any serious attention to the development of the irrigated lands.

Mr. N. B. Chandrachud (Poona City) observed that despite the attempts of the Finance Member to avoid deficit budgets, they had been successively faced with deficit budgets year after year with the result that their opening balance had been enormously depleted. During the last five years the deficit had mounted to well-nigh two crores. Bombay Presidency was the most heavily dotted and yet the most highly taxed province in the whole of India.

A DELIBERATE LIE.

Mr. Mir Mohamad Baloch (Karachi) complained that his province, Sind, was absolutely neglected in the matter of primary education. If Government would invest more money on the primary education of Sind, it would be repaid in hundred other ways. The speaker vehemently criticised the police department in Sind. Referring to Sukkar Barrage; he informed the House that in Sind a vigorous propaganda was being carried on against him personally and people were told that he was attacking the Sukkar Barrage grants because he could not secure the contracts on the Barrage. He maintained that it was a deliberate lie whoever was responsible for it. For the last 8 years, he had not submitted a single tender in regard to any of the Barrage contracts. He would challenge the biggest of the Barrage officers to prove this allegation or to repudiate it.

Mr. H. V. Pataskar (East Khandesh) remarked that the budget was balanced by drawing the last farthing from the poor ryot. He, however, agreed that no Finance Member could have possibly made the budget any the better or worse.

Mr. J. B. Petit (Mill-owners' Association) submitted that they could not blame the Finance Member for producing the kind of budget which he had produced. It had got to be borne in mind that the Finance Member had to work within the limitations of circumstances in which he was placed. He had again to face the legacies left him by his predecessors in the office. The speaker was not prepared to advise the House to give their consent to the extension of the Stamp Duty and Court Fees Acts even for balancing the budget. The consoling feature of the budget was that the Finance Member had effected economy wherever it was possible to do so.

PLEA FOR FURTHER RETRENCHMENTS.

He would, however, ask the Finance Member whether it was not still possible to make further retrenchments in certain departments. The speaker then

(Continued on page 7)

PARTICIPATION IN R. T. CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Mr. Jinnah Heckled.

CO-OPERATION DOES NOT APPEAL TO MUSLIM STUDENTS.

ALIGARH, Feb. 19.

An interesting debate on the Viceregal pronouncement of November 1st, whether it was in the best interests of the country to participate in the Round Table Conference took place in the Muslim University of Aligarh. Mr. Jinnah was the principal speaker. But so strong was the feeling against the motion that Mr. Jinnah who spoke in favour of it was interrupted several times. In the course of his speech closing the debate, Mr. Jinnah said that politics was a game of chess in which opportunities have to be availed of as they offered themselves.—Free Press.

AMANULLAH ENROUTE TO AFGHANISTAN?

LONDON, Feb. 19.

The "Daily Sketch's" Rome correspondent states that Ex-King Amanullah is enroute to Afghanistan.—Reuter.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

—:o:—

To Be Prorogued.

MADRAS, Feb. 18.

The Madras Legislative Council will be prorogued on 29th March after the budget session.—A. P.

Alleged Counterfeiting Of Notes

—:o:—

MADRAS, Feb. 18.

An Ellore message says that the Police are investigating a case of alleged counterfeiting of currency notes, and have arrested four persons with alleged counterfeit notes of the value of Rs. 295.—A. P.

R. T. CONFERENCE & MINORITIES

—:o:—

SECURING "SAFEGUARDS.

A Delhi Manifesto.

DELHI, Feb. 17.

A manifesto has been issued, proposing a consultative meeting in New Delhi on March 1 to consider the action to secure at the Round Table Conference "those safeguards for the minorities, without which no real constitutional progress is possible".

The manifesto runs:—"Constitutional reforms are at present engaging the attention of the people throughout the country. The Viceroy has given an undertaking that all interests will be adequately represented at the Round Table Conference which is to take place as early as possible in London. It is felt that if the various minorities were to go separately there would be very little chance of their achieving anything worth the name. We, therefore, think it advisable to call a consultative meeting of the minority interests to consider what action, if any, is necessary to secure those safeguards for the minorities, without which, in our opinion, no real constitutional progress is possible. We trust that having regard to the importance of united action, you will make it convenient to attend this consultative meeting at 11 a.m. on Saturday, March 1, at the Western Hostel, New Delhi."

The list of signatories is headed by Sir Muhamed Shafi, Sir Dinshaw Petit, Sir Victor Sassoon and Sir Hugh Cocke.

The other signatories to the manifesto are:—Lt.-Col. Gidney (Anglo-Indian Association), Sirdar Shivadevsingh Uberoi, member of the Council of State from the Punjab, Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, Sir Muhamed Iqbal, Mr. M. C. Rajah (Depressed Classes), the Rev. J. C. Chatterjee (Indian Christian Association), Nawab Sir Zulfikarali Khan, Sir Abdul Qayum, Haji Abdoola Haroon, Mr. Meyer Nissim, the President of the Bombay Corporation, Mr. Jawahar Singh, M.L.A., Shahnawaz Khan Bhutto, M.L.C., Haji Abdullah Haji Kasim, M.L.A., Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan, Mr. Abdur Raheem, Mr. Frank Oliveira (Bombay Indian Christian), Mr. Leo Rodrigues (President of the Bandra Municipality), Mr. J. Baptista (Indian Christians, Bombay), Mr. L. Price, Karachi, Mr. Gulab Singh, M.L.A., Mr. K. K. Pokker, Advocate of Madras, Mr. Fazal Rahimtoolah, Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi, Mr. Abdulla Suhrawardy and Sir S. Billimoria.

RESPOND TO CONGRESS CALL.

—:o:—

Sen Gupta Appeals To Burmans.

RECEPTION TO CALCUTTA MAYOR.

RANGOON, Feb. 18.

The citizens of Rangoon presented a welcome address to Mr. Sen Gupta at a crowded meeting at Fytche Square this evening. Mr. U. Paw Tun, Bar-at-Law presided. The address interalia stated:—We realise that in you we find a political leader who by sheer dint of sacrifice in the cause of the nation has endeared himself to the people. As an instance, we may point out to our activities and achievements in Chittagong where you had worked with a singleness of purpose and thereby created an atmosphere of loyalty to the Indian cause which even after you changed your venue of activities to Calcutta has lived and the effects of which we are seeing to-day. As a trusted and able Lieutenant of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das, you loyally supported that great and intreppid leader and fighter of Bengal, nay of India, a make of Indian history to his last breath, and his mantle has rightly fallen on your broad shoulders. You are again in the forefront to-day to help Mahatma Gandhi to carry forward the fight for Swaraj. We take this opportunity of paying our homage through you to Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose who has like you given his all in the cause of India and is one of the first again to reenter the jail after the bugle has been sounded at Lahore. During your Mayorship you have brought the Calcutta Corporation to approximate as closely as possible under the existing circumstances to a national body. Your services in this sphere of your manifold activities will be a landmark.

INDO-BURMAN RELATIONS.

We also extend a cordial welcome to Mrs. Sen Gupta who has made India her own. We have watched with pride how bravely she has supported you in your activities and in the hours of her and your trials and kept the banner afloat during your incarceration. We in Burma so closely related to India by ties of religion and family with only the Bay between you and us, have imbibed the principles which India depends upon for her political salvation. We seek Swaraj for Burma and in that we beseech your generous support. We believe that the salvation of India and Burma lies in their united efforts to break the shackels which have been cast around them. We hope the common ideals of the two countries will unite their hearts and hands in a grip of everlasting friendship."

SEN GUPTA'S REPLY.

Mr. Sen-Gupta replying to the address thanked them for the honour done him and asked them to remember that India and Burma were two lands adjoining each other, and are not like Burma and England lying six thousand miles away from each other.

Referring to Sir Charles Innes's recent speech that it would be beneficial to Burmans if Burma were separated from India, Mr. Sen Gupta said that if Burmans wanted to seperate from India, they were welcome to do so, and he wanted Burmans to decide for themselves on the matter. He said India and Burma had a common problem to solve and he hoped that Burmans will not distrust Indians.

Referring to Bengal Governor's recent utterance that Congressmen did not count in practical politics Mr. Sen Gupta said that reverse was the case. He did not give any value to the statement of Lord Birkenhead that without British Military aid India could not protect herself. For the last two or three centuries European nations were exploiting Asiatic countries. There is no other country except India Burma which were not free. The common problem of establishing national rule in India and Burma demanded their first and formost attention and when once it is achieved, the Burmans could decide for themselves whether they wanted a Government different from India or not. Finally he appealed to all of them to respond to the call of the Indian National Congress in order that India and Burma might be free from foreign control.—Free Press.

SOVIET PAPER HITS BACK.

Britain Charged With Breach Of Agreement.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Moscow.—Referring to Mr. Henderson's reply in the House of Commons as regards religious liberty "Isvestia" says: The British Government has undertaken to interfere in a question not related to England or the Anglo-Soviet relations. "This undertaking is in flagrant violation of the Anglo-Soviet Agreement concluded on the British Government's initiative and request. Any representations from the British or any other Government will be regarded by the Soviet public as a hostile act and will meet with determined and effective resistance on the part of the Soviet Government."—Reuter.

PROPAGANDA AGAINST SOVIET.

—:o:—

Truth About Religious Persecution.

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Metropolitan Sergius, according to Tass Agency, has reiterated to foreign correspondents in Moscow, that Pope, the Archbishop of Canterbury and other Bishops denouncing "religious persecution" in Russia are totally devoid of Christian spirit and are merely seeking downfall of Soviet, and also that religious persecution in Russia is non-existent. Sergius confirmed the authenticity of the interview with him mentioned in the message of February 16th and expressed the opinion that atheists were exaggerating their successes for there were tens of millions of orthodox churchmen in Russia. The absolition of Sundays and holy days, and other restrictions did not affect religion.—Reuter.

SWOOP UPON COMMUNISTS

—:o:—

German Police Hunt For Seditious Literature

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Berlin.—Two lorryloads of documents, including plans for extensive future campaign comprised the haul by a large force of the police which suddenly swooped upon the Communist Headquarters and ransacked the premises for several hours to discover the origin of the seditious leaflets circulated among the police force. Several hundred unemployed staged a hostile demonstration outside during the search, but they were driven off by the police.—Reuter.

DON'T RECOGNISE RUSSIA.

—:o:—

American Protest Against Alleged Religious Persecution.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

New York.—Lutherans, Jews and other religious denominations are supporting the campaign of protest against religious persecution in Russia inaugurated by Manning, Protestant Bishop of New York Diocese, announcing special prayers of intercession at the Cathedral for 16th March. Arthur Brown, President, Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, has issued circular advising non-recognition of Russia until persecutions cease.

NEW YORK ASSEMBLY'S SYMPATHY.

New York.—The State Assembly has passed resolution expressing sympathy with the Christians in Russia in terrible hours of their agony.—Reuter.

UNITED EMPIRE PARTY.

—:o:—

A Rother-Beaver Combination.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Lord Rothermere has wholeheartedly joined Lord Beavebrook in his attempt to make a clean sweep of the existing political parties and has promised actively and energetically to support the policy, including food taxes, of the "United Empire Party" which proposses to run candidates at by-elections and contest half the seats in the country at the next general election.—Reuter.

Fatal Explosion In "Socany" Works.

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Elizabeth, New Jersey.—Five persons have been killed and 63 injured in an explosion due to fire in the alcohol department of the Standard Oil Works, Linden.—Reuter.

PROSPECTS OF A NEW MINISTRY.

—:o:—

M. Poincare Reticent To Enter Politics.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Paris.—M. Doumergue received leading politicians, but interest of the crowd was centred in M. Poincare, who, looking picture of health, spent half an hour at Elysee. His friends, however, declares that he is not strong enough to re-enter politics for few months and that he himself is reluctant to re-enter. Ex-Minister M. Berard, while leaving Elysee, stated that he was not so sure that the crisis would be quickly settled.—Reuter.

AMRITSAR, Feb. 19.

Ghazi Abdul Rahman released from Rawalpindi Jail and Sardar Ajitsingh from Campbellpur Jail arrived in Amritsar and were accorded a warm reception at the railway station.—Free Press.

IN SPITE OF GOVT. VETO

—:o:—

Dr. Sanyat's Appointment Upheld.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.

It is understood the Executive Committee of the Post-graduate Department of the Calcutta University has reaffirmed the appointment of Doctor Sanyal as Lecturer of Railway Economics. It will be remembered recently the Bengal Government vetoed his appointment owing to, it is alleged, the prominent part played by Doctor Sanyal in anti-Simon demonstration in London last year.—Free Press.

"Satin Sen Released On Bail."

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.

Waiving Satin Sen's objection to sigh the bail bond, the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day released Mr. Sen on a bail of Rs. 1,000 which will be sent to the Superintendent, Midnapore Jail for signature with the direction to immediately release Mr. Sen. Mr. Jogendrachitra, Zamindar, Patna stood surety for him following his sentence in the case under Section 110.—Free Press.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

To Be Opened On September 30.

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Melbourne.—It is officially announced that Imperial Conference will open on 30th September.—Reuter.

"Viceroy Of India" To Sail Saturday.

—:o:—

BOMBAY, Feb. 19.

In view of the uncertainty caused by conflicting reports regarding the amount of damage suffered by the P. and O. mail steamer "The Viceroy of India" on Monday, Messrs. Mackinnon MacKenzie and Company wish to assure all concerned that the S. S. "Viceroy of India" will definitely sail on Saturday next, the 22nd instant.—A. P.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL. FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 7.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd. by SUBHASH FALGUNI KANADIA, address in KHEDAGHIWALA BUILDING, Bombay.